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Security Job For Ex-GOC

SAFEGUARDING OF
OFFICIAL PAPERS

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, Oct. 15. Safeguarding of the colonies' official secrets is to be the responsibility for the first time of a specially appointed security officer. The man selected for this important job at the Colonial Office is Major-General Desmond Dunlop—the man who was praised recently in the report of the Singapore Riots Inquiry Commission for his "cool judgment, fortitude and leadership."

He is 51, and was GOC, Singapore from 1948 till early this year when he returned to civilian life. In the next week or two he will leave his country home to discuss at the Colonial Office details of his new work. This will involve visiting all colonial territories. Details have yet to be decided about when and where he will go first. It is expected he will make a start by the end of the year.

Practically no details are being released at the moment of the nature of the work General Dunlop will undertake. All that was said at the Colonial Office today was he would, among other things, review in consultation with colonial governors "arrangements for the safeguarding of all official documents."

The creation of a special security officer for the Colonial Office is not new in British government departments. The Foreign Office, for example, has its regional security officers. The new appointment for the Colonial Office is regarded as a necessity in the existing world situation.

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE

Morgantown, West Virginia,

Oct. 15.

One man was known killed and nine others were believed "hopelessly" trapped as the result of a gas explosion in a coal mine here today.

The blast came as miners prepared to leave work after the night shift.

The mine employs about 250, but the President of the mining company, said that only 10 were working in the section where the explosion took place.—Reuter.

Typhoon Brings Shocking Loss Of Life And Property

Tokyo, Oct. 15. The typhoon, which yesterday devastated the southern tip of Kyushu, Japan's South Island, killed 258, gravely injured 937 and 267 are missing, according to the latest figures issued here tonight.

Several hundred American soldiers aboard the stranded 7,000-ton Japanese ship, Kongo Maru, together with the crew, were transferred safely to the transport George C. Clymer, the United Nations Command announced tonight.

Earlier reports said that mountainous seas were breaking over the bridge of the Kongo Maru but that the men were in no immediate danger. The Kongo Maru, on charter to the United States Navy, was driven ashore on a reef of Nagasaki in the typhoon.

Stratocruiser Missing

Westover Air Force Base,

Oct. 15.

A huge Air Force Stratocruiser was reported overdue at Westover air force base today and it was feared that the double-decker transport crashed into the Atlantic Ocean with a 13-man crew aboard.

The C-97, travelling without passengers, took off from Lages Field in the Azores at 3.43 a.m. EST and radioed an hour later that it was on its course.

The four-engine craft which had enough fuel to remain in the air until 6 p.m. EST was due to arrive at Westover at 2.22 p.m. At 2.56 p.m. the radio station at Bermuda picked an unidentified distress signal.

Thirteen Air Force planes took off from Westover to search the ocean. Five Coast Guard planes also were sent out, two from Elizabeth City, N.J., and three from Salem, Massachusetts, base.

All ships at sea between the coast and the Azores were alerted by Marine radio to be on the watch and three Coast Guard cutters were diverted from weather stations to aid in the hunt.

Officials said the missing craft which weighs 130,000 pounds and can carry 137 fully-equipped troops was following a "cruise control" course designed for maximum tailwinds and "minimum" headwinds.—United Press.

"The Voice" Sued

Hollywood, Oct. 15.

Mrs. Frank Sinatra filed a suit today to divorce the crooner, paying the way for his marriage to actress Ava Gardner.—United Press.

Earlier today the typhoon was blowing harmlessly out to sea at 70 miles an hour. But it split into two at sea this afternoon and threatened to lash back on to the west coast of Japan's main island of Honshu.

With details of the destruction still coming in, it was known that the great winds and torrential rains had destroyed or flooded 46,000 houses, damaged 78 roads, destroyed 21 bridges and started six major landslides.

At Iwakuni, a British Commonwealth base, a great landslide buried 14 people, of whom four were reported killed.

More than 24,000 people were homeless in the naval port of Osaka, according to Japanese report.

Relief campaigns were being opened throughout the affected areas.—Reuter.

£ 5,000 LIBEL ACTION WON

London, Oct. 15.

General Wladyslaw Anders, wartime commander of the Free Polish forces in Britain, today won a £5,000 libel action against the publishers of the Communist newspaper Daily Worker and its editor, Mr. J. R. Campbell.

The General complained that an article in the newspaper in December, 1949, meant that he had betrayed the cause for which he fought and was a traitor and renegade.

Judge Lynskey awarded him £5,000 and costs.—Reuter.

Turney Case Opens At Kowloon Magistracy

POLICE OFFICER ON 2 CHARGES

Godfrey Denis Turney, aged 25, probationary Assistant Superintendent of the Hongkong Police, stood trial before Mr. R. W. S. Winter at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on charges of maliciously wounding a Chinese woman and a 12-year-old boy in the Hunghom district on the night of September 20.

He is alleged to have fired a shot from his revolver and the bullet went through the left shoulder of the woman and lodged in the left chest of the youth.

The case is being taken summarily and Turney, who is on bail, pleaded not guilty to the two charges through his Counsel, Mr. D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida.

Mr. M. Morley-John, Crown Counsel, is conducting the prosecution assisted by Mr. E. K. I. O'Reilly, Assistant Director of Criminal Investigation, Kowloon.

Opening the Crown case, Mr. Morley-John said that at the time material to the incident, the defendant was officer-in-charge of Hunghom Police Station and was on 24 hours leave. About 8 p.m. on September 20, the day of the incident, Turney returned to the Police Station in civilian clothes and ordered two Chinese constables to accompany him in a taxi for the purpose of conducting a hawker's raid.

On arrival at Cook Street, Turney left the taxi, and constables remaining in the vehicle. Turney approached a hawker, So Kung, seized him by the neck and demanded to see his licence.

Turney then drew his revolver, and pointing it over the man's shoulder fired a shot. The bullet passed through the left shoulder of a woman, Cheng Siu-keng, and then entered the chest of a boy, Wong Man-fung, aged 12, where it became lodged.

Both the injured were taken to the Kowloon Hospital from where the woman was discharged the following day but the boy was in a more serious condition and he had not long been discharged from the hospital.

The bullet had been removed from the boy's body and there would be evidence to show that the bullet was the one fired from the defendant's gun.

HAD BEEN DRINKING That evening, said Crown Counsel, Turney appeared to have been drinking and seemed to be to some extent under the influence of alcohol.

"I think it is only fair to state at this early stage of the proceedings that the Crown will not and in fact cannot prove that defendant was, to use a common phrase, 'rolling drunk,'" concluded Mr. Morley-John.

First witness called by the prosecution was Dr. K. K. Tsang, Assistant Medical Officer at the Kowloon Hospital, who treated the injured persons. He described the woman's wound and said that no bone was affected. This was revealed in an X-ray examination.

The boy, said the doctor, was conscious but suffering from shock when he examined him at the hospital. His pulse was rapid and very weak. All measures for shock and internal haemorrhage were applied. The boy was given a blood transfusion. An X-ray disclosed that the bullet was lodged in the left side of the chest between the eighth and ninth ribs.

The bullet was removed on September 27 and witness gave the missile to Mr. O'Reilly in whose presence he marked the bullet with a cross, discharged from hospital on October 12, added Dr. Tsang.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wright, witness said that the height of the woman was about five feet or five feet one inch and that of the boy about four feet. He saw burn marks on (Contd. on back page, col. 5)

Mossadegh Denies UN Authority To Intervene In Oil Dispute

Flushing, Oct. 15.

The Iranian premier, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, today rejected the United Nations authority to intervene in the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. The wily and ailing 72-year-old Prime Minister, coming from his sickbed to make a dramatic appearance before the Security Council, told the 11-nation body that Iran would resume negotiations with the British only on the problems of compensation for the nationalised Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and distribution of Iranian oil.

He declared that his country had rejected a Russian proposal to form a mixed "Irano-Russian Oil Company" to replace the \$500,000,000 Anglo-Iranian concern, whose nationalisation gave rise to a dispute which Britain has characterised as a "possible threat to peace."

Dr. Mossadegh, fresh from a week-long hospital check-up in which physicians found no serious ailment, did not feel strong enough to read his prepared statement in full to the Council. After delivering the first five pages of it, he surrendered the task to an aide, Allahyar Saleh. But before he made his exit, Dr. Mossadegh underlined the warning sounded by his deputy, Mr. Hossein Fatemi, to a press conference that the Iranian government faced "disintegration" because of the poverty and unemployment brought about by the shut-down of the giant AIOC refinery in Abadan.

"In the course of negotiations between the two countries preceding the United Kingdom's complaint to the Security Council," said Dr. Mossadegh, "my government manifested the utmost goodwill and submitted constructive proposals regarding methods of fixing compensation and sale of oil to Britain."

"This conciliatory attitude has, however, proved fruitless and resulted only in a waste of time and interruption of the flow of Iranian oil to its previous markets as well as in aggravating Iran's economic difficulties."

"I wish once again to declare emphatically that my government is quite willing to reopen direct negotiations of the two points just mentioned as soon as the United Kingdom shows a desire and intention to reach a settlement. But if we delay our economic situation will go from bad to worse and our administrative and financial machinery will be paralysed."

"For these reasons you will, I hope, agree that there is no justification for the Council's intervention. We expect the Council to abstain from making any recommendations which might delay accomplishment of our task and deprive us of the freedom of action which is necessary to enable us to continue undisturbed in our efforts to bring our present deplorable situation to an end."

"The Council has no jurisdiction to hear this complaint." Before Dr. Mossadegh took the floor, Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain presented a new British resolution simply calling on both sides to resume negotiations. Sir Gladwyn said the situation had changed since Britain introduced its original resolution on September 29. He said the voluntary departure of the Abadan technicians made the operative part of the first British resolution "out of date."

He told the Council: "I hope and believe our revised resolution will now be acceptable to the Council. I hope and believe, moreover, that, in spite of indications to the contrary, it will not on consideration be rejected by the government of Iran."

"By their actions His Majesty's Government have shown, that, in spite of the great damage inflicted not only on them but on the free world as a whole by the actions of the Iranian government, they do not wish to do anything which would be considered contrary to their duties as a good and loyal member of the United Nations. They are, I need hardly say, only too anxious that negotiations should be resumed, but they feel that if they are resumed it should be in the light of some pronouncement by the Security Council indicating, broadly speaking, in the first place that this matter is not the exclusive concern of the Iranian government, and in the second that it must be solved not by means of ultimatum but through free negotiations and in accordance with the accepted principles of International Law."

"I therefore appeal to our distinguished colleagues from Iran not to take up an aggressively nationalistic, and indeed isolationist, attitude, not to brood unduly on old imagined wrongs, but to concentrate on broader aspects and to show by his attitude that he too welcomes a constructive solution."

SPEAKS IN FRENCH Dr. Mossadegh spoke in French while seated in a chair. After five pages, his deputy read the remaining 36 pages in English. Dr. Mossadegh declared the British contention that the dispute represented a threat to international peace and security.

"It seems hardly necessary to refute the United Kingdom's contention that international peace and security require that the oil industry in Iran should continue to function under British management."

"If the implication of that statement is that it is nationalisation of our oil industry which has endangered peace, it is not clear why the United Kingdom government, which has nationalised so many industries itself, should not be held before the Security Council for having sapped the foundations of peace. The assertion is strikingly reminiscent of the fable of the wolf and the lamb."

"Whatever danger to peace there may be lies in the actions of the United Kingdom government. By an overt display of force it has sought to keep us from exercising our sovereign

Denounces Treaty



The Egyptian Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, reads his speech in Parliament, denouncing the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Yesterday Egypt rejected alternative British proposals and also refused to become associated with a proposed Middle East defence scheme.—AP Picture.

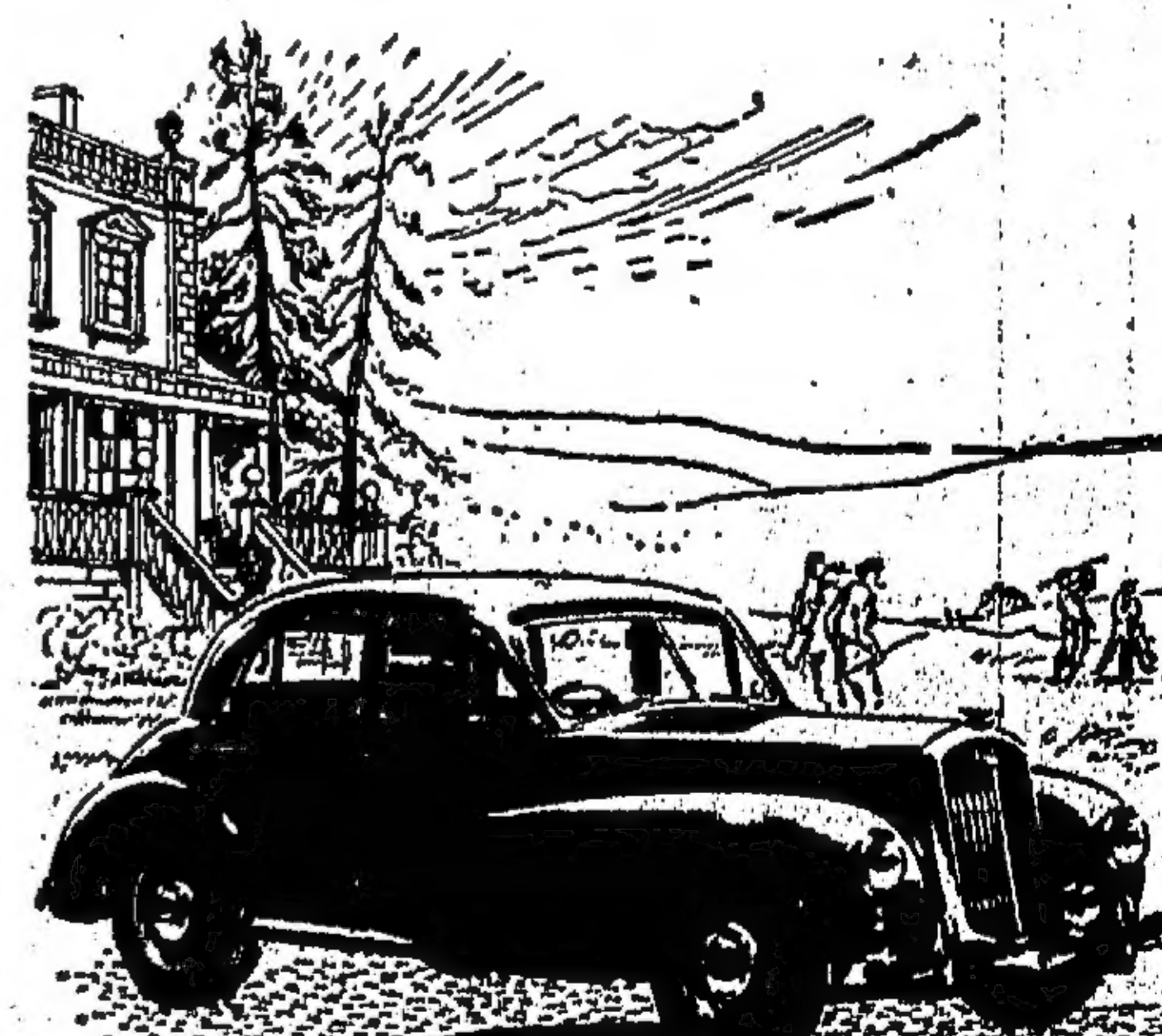
Sudanese And British Cpl. Attacked

Cairo, Oct. 15.

The British military authorities here said tonight that a British military truck driven by a Sudanese civilian and accompanied by a British Army corporal was involved in an incident with Egyptians near Kassassin in the Canal zone, on October 11.

The Sudanese was wounded and one Egyptian was arrested. It is understood that the truck was being driven along a road when it was stopped by five Egyptians, one of whom carried an old shot-gun.

The British military statement said that in a scuffle which resulted from the stopping of the truck, the Sudanese driver was wounded by a shot. The British corporal received a blow. The incident took place near the quarters of a Mauritius Guard Company which managed to put an end to the scuffle. No damage was done to the truck and nothing was stolen from it.—Reuter.



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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Key To World Peace

EGYPT'S ill-considered rejection of the Four-Power offer proposing a Middle East defence pact to which Egypt, Britain, the United States, France and Turkey would pledge themselves in equal partnership, makes unpleasant reading alongside President Truman's inspiring exposition of the free world's aims and objectives. It is perhaps typical, in an age which calls for greatness both in peoples and their leaders, that the weakest, those have most to gain by a spirit of co-operation, fall miserably under the test, but it is none the less exasperating. Egypt has nothing to lose by recognition of commonsense. She wins most points in her dispute with Britain and her guarantees of security gain immeasurably. It can only be hoped that second thoughts will operate and a more sensible attitude will ultimately prevail. Meanwhile, the incident in no way diminishes the importance of President Truman's clear warning—and invitation—to Soviet Russia. In one of those rare moments of blunt frankness permitted themselves by national leaders, Mr. Truman makes a plain accusation of Russian aggressive plans and dismisses the Kremlin's phoney peace propaganda, but again makes clear that the sole purpose of heavy rearmament in the West is the peace preservation. In an uneasy, armed world weapons are today the only true guarantee, regret it as we may. Britain has, particularly, suffered experience enough in recent times to emphasise that it seldom serves the cause of harmony to offer concessions to those who intend to be obsequious in the hope that as a result a better atmosphere will prevail. The fact is that there has been far too much pushing and shoving for the free world in general. Strength is the answer. As Mr. Anthony Eden, potentially our next

Foreign Secretary, pointed out a few days ago, if the United Nations is to become the agency of an enduring and worldwide peace, much depends upon the strength of the British Commonwealth and the United States. It is to them that the free nations look for joint leadership in their new adventure of partnership. The United States has shown the fervour and depths of her UN ideals by her military leadership and heavy sacrifices on the Korean battlefield. And the close association of the Commonwealth and the United States has become by far the most important political factor in the world today. Standing together and working together—and building up a powerful defence system with vigour and determination—we may be able to surmount the dangers of the ideological struggle and open up a new vista of hope. But if it has become necessary for British and American policy, and that of the free nations generally, to provide requisite deterrents to aggression, the policy has not been our choice. Events have compelled the conviction that negotiation from strength offers the only sound basis for practical arrangements with the Soviet. Long before the Atlantic Pact was thought of, Moscow had been busily riveting Communist control on to Europe with interlocking pacts—political, economic and military. By the time the Brussels Treaty was concluded, fifteen "defence" treaties had been signed by the satellites binding each to each and all to Moscow. Rearming in the West has been the effect, not the cause, of mischief in the East. President Truman thinks with Mr. Eden that if the deterrent policy is wisely guided it has an excellent chance to succeed. And when Egypt's leaders also reveal some sign of wisdom, the chances will perceptibly brighten.

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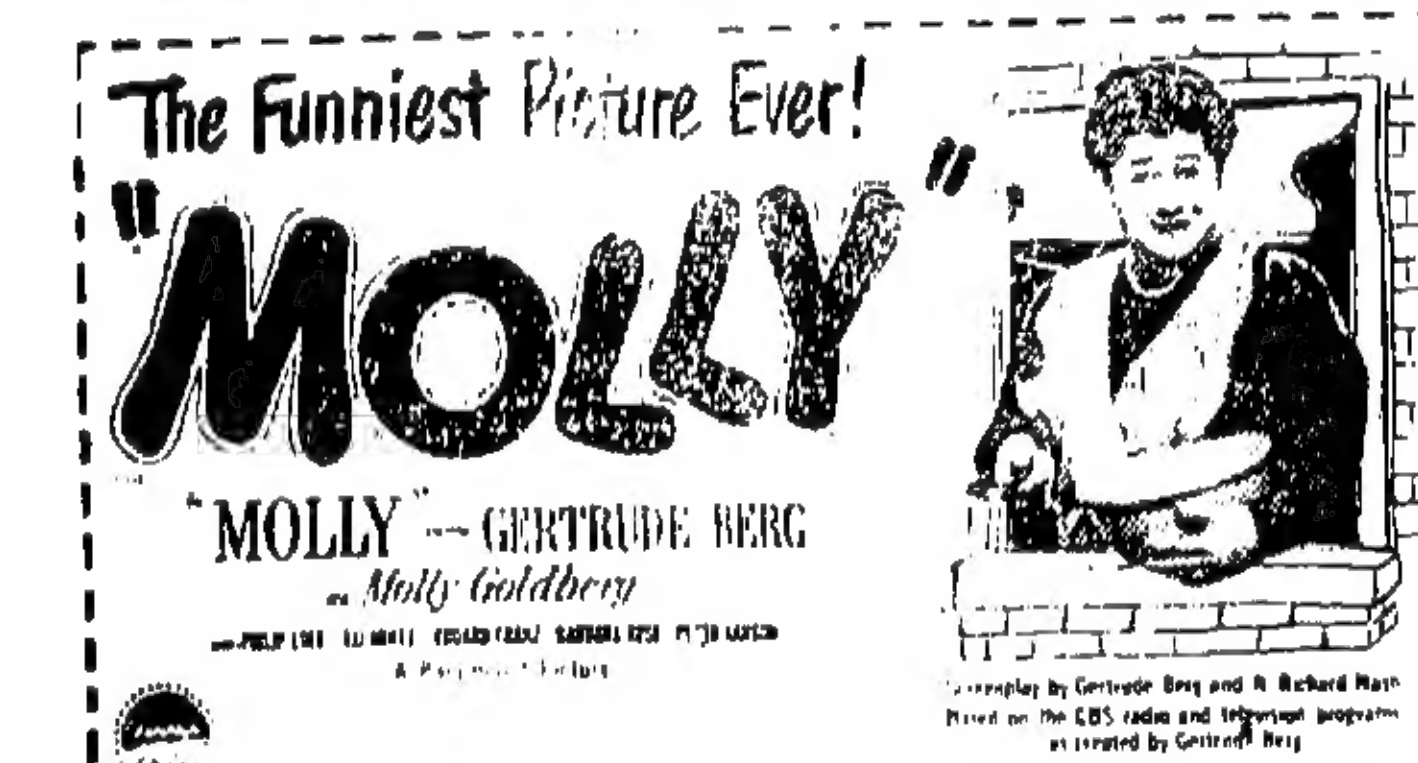
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Gen. Collins To Pay Visit To Indo-China

Saigon, Oct. 15. Representatives of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff will arrive at Saigon on October 22 for a three-day inspection tour, usually reliable American sources said today.

The representatives are expected to come after a visit by General Lawton Collins, the Army member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is due to arrive on October 21. The names of the representatives are not available here.—Reuter.

CRICKETER REMANDED IN CUSTODY

Colombo, Oct. 15. Mahadevan Sathasivam, the All-Ceylon Test cricketer, was remanded in connection with the death by strangling of his wife, Ananda.

Her body was found last Tuesday in the garage of her house in Bambalapitiya, four miles outside Colombo.

Sathasivam, a versatile batsman, has represented Ceylon against India, Pakistan, the MCC, Australia and the West Indies. He has captained the All Ceylon team.

He recently returned to Ceylon after a visit to Britain.

The coroner returned a verdict of homicide after the inquest yesterday.

The court room was packed today when the Colombo South Magistrate, Mr. M. J. Rajendran, remanded the cricketer who was held for questioning after the body of his wife was found.

Meanwhile the police have traced a car which was seen dropping a "bundle" which the police believe may have been the body of Sathasivam's 18-year-old servant, William, who has been the object of an island-wide search.

The medical officer who conducted the post mortem said yesterday that Mrs Sathasivam had 18 external and 11 internal injuries. The doctor said that death was due to manual strangulation, done deliberately by an external agency. Considerable force had been used.

A body was found in the river near Kandy on Saturday answering the description of William, but it has not been definitely identified. An inquest returned an open verdict of death due to asphyxia and drowning.

The police have offered a reward of 1,000 rupees for information helping to trace the missing servant.—Reuter.

Protocol To Atlantic Defence Pact Published

To Permit Adherence Of Greece & Turkey

London, Oct. 15.

Any attack on a part of Turkey will be considered an attack on the North Atlantic Pact countries, according to a protocol to the present pact shortly to come into force.

The text of this protocol, to allow Greece and Turkey to enter fully into the organisation, was published in London today.

The amendment to the existing pact was made necessary by the fact that the greater part of Turkish territory lies in Asia and not in Europe, as defined by the existing treaty.

The treaty organisation said today that the protocol would be signed in London by the Council of Deputies.

The Ministerial Council of the North Atlantic Treaty decided last month at Ottawa to invite Greece and Turkey to join the Atlantic Pact on an equal footing with the 12 other Powers.

The protocol will come into force when ratified by member Parliaments.

The text of the protocol reads: "Being satisfied that the security of the North Atlantic area will be enhanced by the accession of the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey to that treaty, agree as follows:

"Article 1. Upon the entry into force of this protocol the Government of the United States of America shall, on behalf of all the parties, communicate to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece and the Government of the Republic of Turkey an invitation to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty, as it may be modified by Article 2 of the present protocol.

ATTACK DEFINED

"Thereafter, the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey shall each become a party on the date when it deposits its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America in accordance with Article 10 of the treaty.

"Article 2. If the Republic of Turkey becomes a party to the North Atlantic Treaty, Article 6 of the treaty shall, as from the date of the deposit by the Government of the Republic of Turkey of its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America, be modified to read as follows:

"For the purpose of Article 5, an armed attack on one or more of the parties is deemed to include an armed attack—

"1. On the territory of any of the parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the territory of Turkey or on the islands under the jurisdiction of any of the parties in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

"2. On the forces, vessels, or aircraft of any of the parties, when in or over these territories or any other area in Europe in which occupation forces of any of the parties were stationed on the date when the treaty entered into force, or the Mediterranean sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.

"Article 3. The present protocol shall enter into force when each of the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty has notified the Government of the United States of America of its acceptance thereof. The Government of the United States of America shall inform all the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty of the date of receipt of each such notification and of the date of the entry into force of the present protocol.

"Article 4. The present protocol, of which the English and French texts are equally

authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of all the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.—Reuter.

GENERAL'S REPORT

London, Oct. 15.

The British Deputy in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Sir Frederick Hoyer-Millar, today reported to a special meeting of the Deputies' Council in London on the recent military talks in Athens and Ankara.

A number of member governments were understood to have asked for information about the military commitments which NATO is assuming in respect of Greece and Turkey. The governments want this information before signing the protocol which will permit the admission of Greece and Turkey to the treaty.

After signature the protocol will in most cases have to be ratified by national parliaments. The general expectation among NATO powers has been that after admission Greece would form part of the southern flank of the European command of General Eisenhower. Turkey has been expected here to co-operate within the future Middle East Military Command.—Reuter.

BRADLEY IN PARIS

Paris, Oct. 15.

General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in Paris by air today from Istanbul, Turkey.

He has been attending a Middle East conference there with Turkish political and military leaders as a result of the Ottawa decision to admit Turkey and Greece into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

General Bradley was accompanied by Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and General Charles Francis Leclerc, Chief of the French General Staff.—Reuter.

Korea Denies Profiteering

Pusan, Oct. 15.

The South Korean Foreign Minister, Mr. Pyon Yong Tal, today denied an American Congressman's charge that the South Korean Government was making big profits out of the war by selling Army scrap metal picked up in the wake of the United Nations advance.

Mr Pyon said that his Government once offered to gather and send back all scrap metal but the United States was not interested in iron scrap.

Therefore, the iron was being sold to a private American company.

The United States Army was paying Korean enterprises to gather scrap for it but was not buying it from the gatherers.

Mr Pyon said that his Government was turning over all brass scrap piles (from shell cases, etc) to the United States.—Reuter.

Princess Elizabeth At Start Of The Canadian Tour



Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh leave by car after getting off the train and receiving a great welcome for the start of their Canadian tour, in Quebec City, on October 9.—AP Picture.

BRITISH VIEWS ON JAP POLICY

London, Oct. 15.

Official sources said today that Britain hoped that there would be no undue delay in the Japanese Diet's ratification of the peace treaty and the military alliance with the United States which would strengthen collective security plans for the Pacific area.

There were no difficulties anticipated in the British attitude towards the peace treaty from either a Conservative or Labour Government after the elections.

There would be a full and lengthy debate in the Japanese Diet particularly on the question of Japanese rearmament which was just as much a thorny question to Japan as to Britain in the present economic position.

British officials noted with satisfaction that some countries who previously indicated dis-

satisfaction with the Japanese treaty were now prepared to ratify it, particularly Indonesia.

It is expected that India would move to be the first country to ratify the treaty and to establish relations with the new independent, sovereign State of Japan.

On the question of Russian and Communist Chinese policy the sources did not expect that the Communists would seek to make a separate treaty with Japan.

It is pointed out that the treaty, as it stands, stipulates that no separate treaty could be made with Japan on more favourable terms.

SOME ANXIETY

"Not only would it be almost impossible to formulate a treaty on more favourable terms but it would appear certain that Japan would not accept any treaty purporting to be more favourable," the sources said.

British officials said that the treaty debate in the Japanese Diet would be followed with great interest and some anxiety in case effective opposition develops against some of the obvious disadvantages in the treaty, notably rearmament and its resultant increase in living costs. This was parallel to Britain's own position.

The officials added that there should be no uncertainty among members of the Japanese Government as to the ultimate endeavour in the present international scene. They expected that there would be some support for a policy of neutrality in the Japanese Diet but Britain believed that it would be recognised by the Japanese Government that such a policy was not practicable for Japan in the world today.—United Press.

US Air Official In Morocco

Casablanca, Oct. 15.

Mr Thomas Finletter, United States Secretary for Air, arrived today at the American air base in French Morocco and later continued to Marrakesh. He is making a tour of inspection of American air bases in North Africa.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN SQUADRON FOR SUEZ?

Johannesburg, Oct. 15.

South Africa's air squadron now in Korea may be transferred to the Suez Canal area, De Vadderland, the Johannesburg Afrikaans evening paper, said today.

South African defence headquarters in Pretoria denied all knowledge of any such plan.

The newspaper, in its front page lead story under a banner headline, said, "There is a strong possibility that the Union's No. 2 Squadron in Korea will shortly be transferred to the Middle East and will probably be stationed at Port Said on the Suez Canal."

It was expected that the Cabinet would discuss the subject shortly, the newspaper said.

It added that the alleged development would be closely associated with the latest events in Egypt and the Middle East, which the Union regarded seriously.

In London, a spokesman of the Air Ministry and Defence Ministry said that they knew nothing about the possible transfer.

In Tokyo, a South African liaison officer at General Ridgway's Headquarters said that he had no knowledge of the reported impending transfer.

The South African Air Force No. 2 "Flying Cheetah" Squadron has been operating with the United States Fifth Air Force in Korea since November of last year.

The Squadron is flying American F-15 Mustang fighter planes.—Reuter.

Devaluation Forecast

Brussels, Oct. 15.

"A wave of devaluation seems to be about to fall on Europe," Mr Fernand Baudhuin wrote in an editorial in the Conservative Catholic paper "La Libre Belgique".

Mr Baudhuin, a university professor and one of Belgium's foremost economists, continued: "It is believed that only five countries will yield to the devaluation wave: Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Portugal and Belgium."

"These devaluations would not have the gravity of those of 1949. They are estimated to be 10 to 15 per cent."

Mr Baudhuin added: "The devaluations would probably not take place before the British elections on October 25.—Associated Press."

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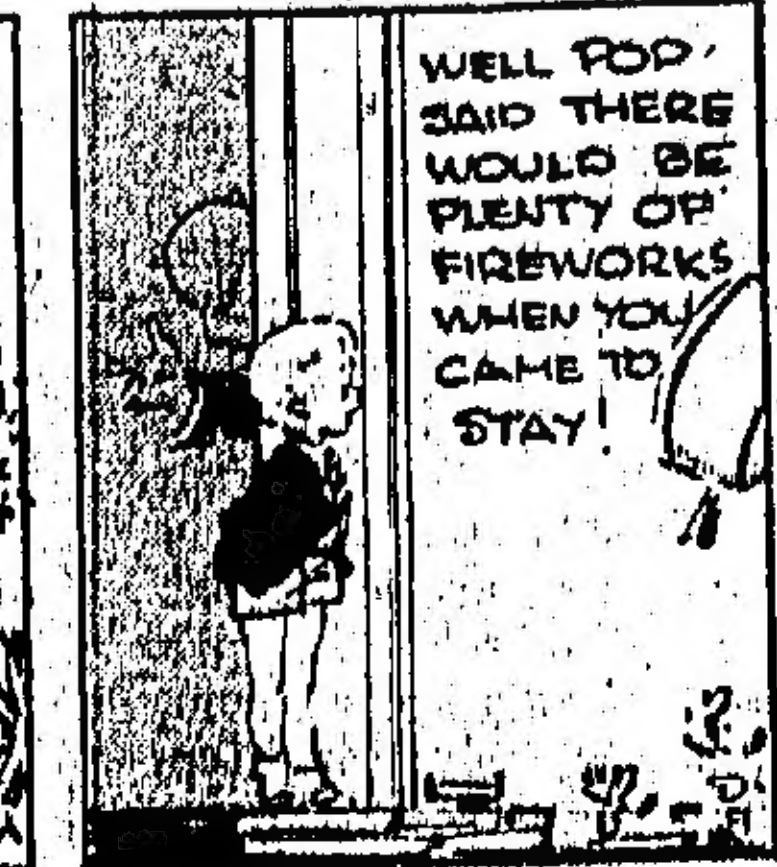
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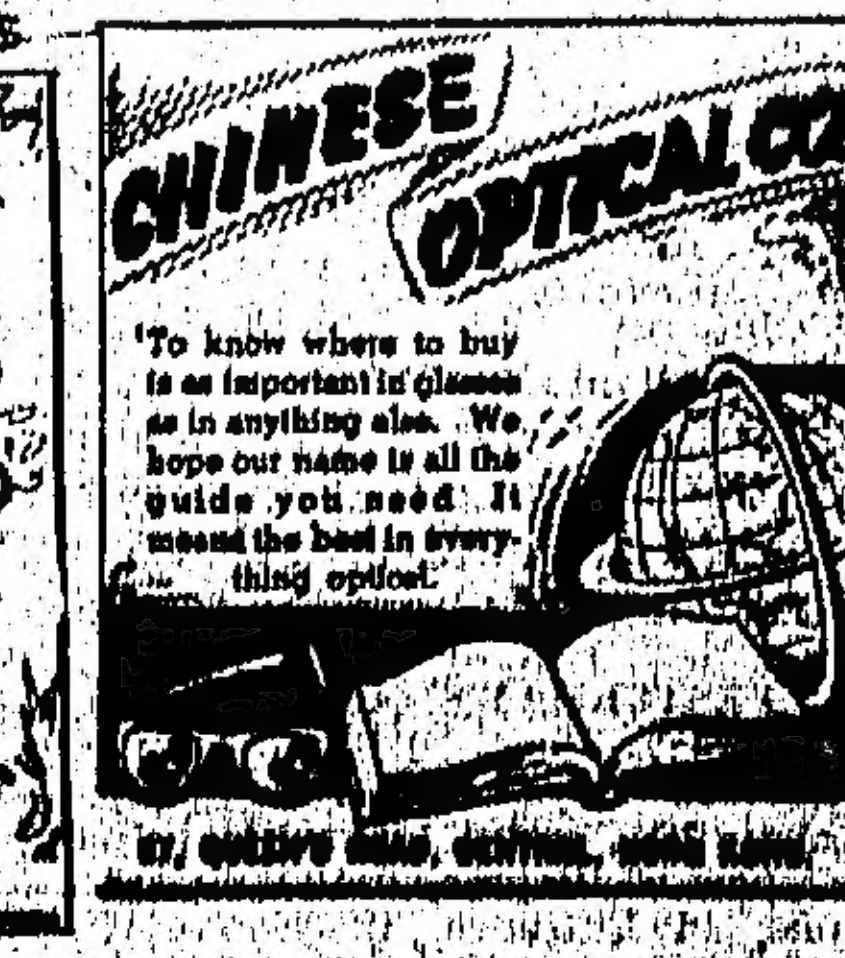
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ELECTION NOMINATIONS: EQUAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

Tudeh Group Smashed

Tehran, Oct. 15. The police claim that an underground Tudeh (Communist) organisation in Isfahan has been smashed. Isfahan is an industrial centre of about 250,000 residents, south of Tehran. An announcement said an undisclosed number of organisers was arrested and others expelled from the city.—Associated Press.

PLEVEN'S ELECTION TRIUMPH

Paris, Oct. 15. The Conservative and Gaullists made substantial gains in yesterday's French departmental elections with the Communists and Socialists suffering most of the losses.

Moderates and Conservatives, right-wing partners in the Premier, M. Rene Pleven's Coalition, will be the strongest single party in many French departmental assemblies leaving even nearly one-third of the contested seats.

Early 40 per cent of the electorate of about 11,000,000 people abstained from voting but there was a pronounced swing to the right.

Moderates made a net advance of 142 seats and the Gaullists 80.

Socialists were the main losers with a net loss of 130 seats.

The Communists lost 98 seats, 40 of them held by present or former Communist Members of Parliament.

The elections renewed half the membership of the departmental assemblies. These assemblies advise the central government but their membership is a pointer to public feelings in rural areas.

The final results for the vote for 1,515 departmental council seats were:

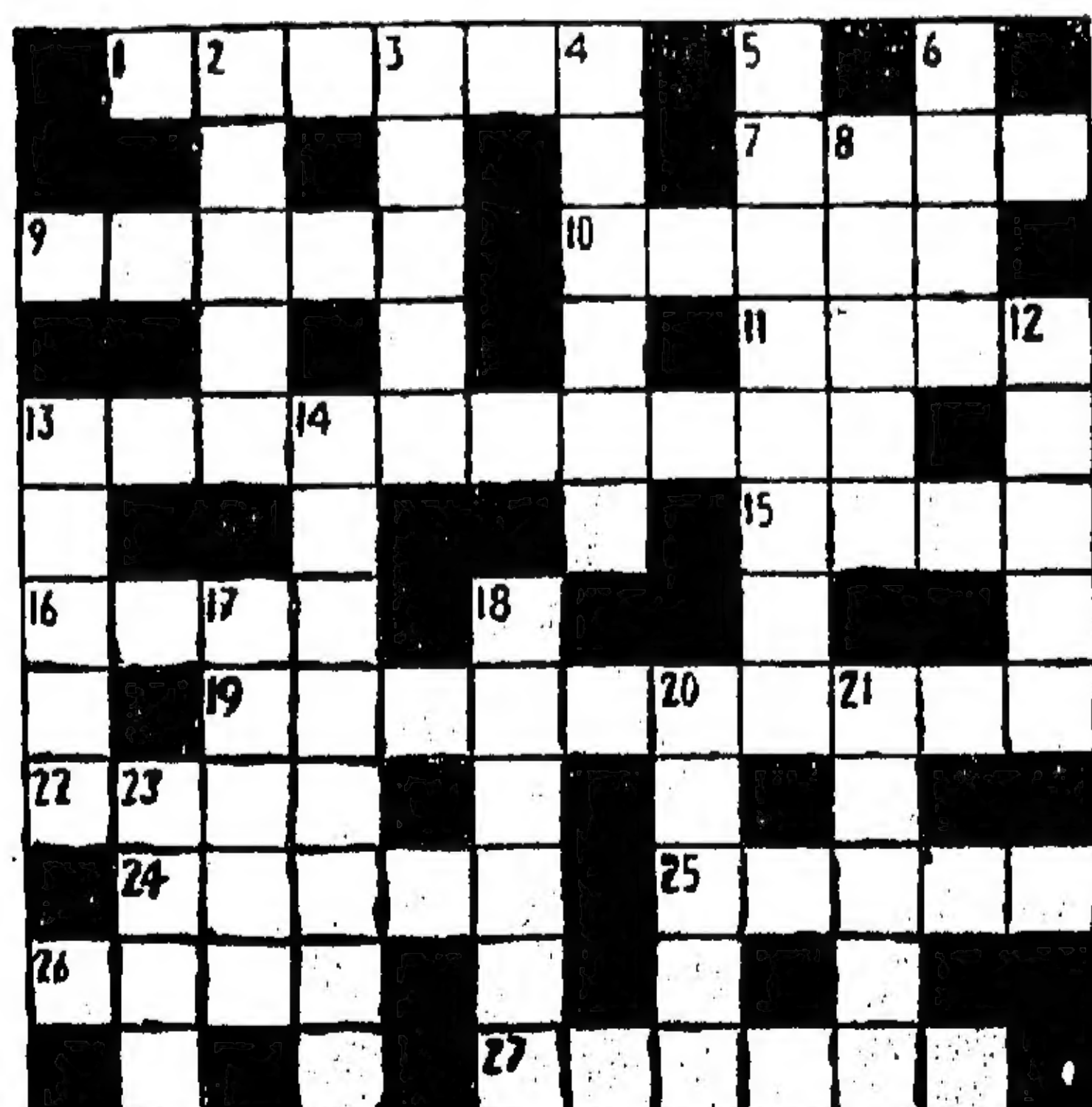
Communists 78 seats;
Socialists 278 seats;
Leftist Independents 51 seats;
Radicals 382 seats;
Popular Republicans 108 seats;
Moderates and Conservatives 468 seats;
Gaullists (French Rally) 150 seats.—Reuter.

US ENVOY SEES BEN-GURION

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 15. The American Ambassador, Mr. Monroe Day, called on the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, today to discuss the proposed Middle East defence organisation. It was announced.

The meeting had been requested by the Ambassador.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Calamitous (8)
- 7 Image (4)
- 9 Vagrant (5)
- 10 Fire-rising (5)
- 11 Victim (4)
- 13 Hatful (10)
- 15 Continent (4)
- 16 Tidy (4)
- 18 Ownership (10)
- 22 Fear (4)
- 24 Vexed (5)
- 26 Vassal (8)
- 28 Heap (4)
- 29 Seat (6)

DOWN

- 2 Cook (5)
- 3 Yawn (5)
- 4 Tie (6)
- 5 Shows off (8)
- 6 Sharpen (4)
- 8 Kernels (5)
- 12 Long for (5)
- 13 Blockhead (5)
- 14 Praised (8)
- 17 Month (5)
- 18 Soliloquy remarks (5)
- 20 Clever (6)
- 21 Flawless (5)
- 23 Parched (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Riddle, 4 Storm, 7 Pledge, 8 Laps, 10 Romp, 12 Compose, 15 Fertil, 18 Even, 17 Breeze, 19 Mars, 20 Deduced, 21 Stir, 23 Chain, 24 Disown, 25 Breeze, 26 Chaste, Down: 1 Referred, 2 Decumped, 3 Lift, 5 Tripping, 6 Rapine, 9 Solid, 11 Perusing, 13 Cited, 15 Ovation, 14 Entrance, 18 Welter, 22 Rich.

Mr. Churchill Challenged

London, Oct. 15.

An equal number of Socialists and Tories — 617 — will contest the general election on October 25, it was disclosed when nominations closed today.

The Liberals will have 108 candidates in the field, the Communists 10 and others 23, giving a total of 1,375 candidates.

Political leaders and a handful of break candidates rushed in to forward their nominations.

Several Ministers, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, were among those who left their nominations till the last day.

The lists closed at 3 p.m.

One unexpected candidate was Alexander Hancock, a retired ship manufacturer, who challenges the Conservative leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, at Woodford, Essex.

Mr. Hancock, an independent with an economic plan of his own, fought Mr. Churchill in the 1945 election and, to the astonishment of many, polled 10,488 votes against the great war leader's 27,688.

Also opposing Mr. Churchill are a Labour candidate and a Communist, Mr. J. R. Campbell, editor of the Daily Worker newspaper.

ALREADY IN HOUSE

As soon as the nominations closed four candidates found themselves already Members of Parliament.

They are all Ulster Unionists (Northern Ireland Conservatives) against whom no opposing candidate was nominated.

Nominations returned showed a considerable drop in the number of women trying to get into Parliament. Only 77, including the 21 who sat in the last House of Commons, came forward against the record number of 126 in 1950.

Labour has the most women candidates with 45, the Conservatives have 23 and the Liberals 11.

CHILDREN BOO RED

At Dundee, Scotland, school children broke up an open-air Communist meeting with firecrackers today.

The Communist candidate, Mr. David Bowman, opposing the War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, could not make himself heard, despite a loud-speaker, above the shouting, whistling and booing of the children who outnumbered the adults by 10-1.

The Communist abandoned the meeting and drove away with the children crowding round his car, hammering on the windows and still booing.

Mr. Churchill left his campaign headquarters in London today for a three-day speaking tour of North-East England and Scotland.—Reuter.

A-Bomb Lures Tourists

Las Vegas, Oct. 15.

The hope of seeing and feeling the effects of a "baby atomic bomb" blast has become just as great a tourist lure here as the chance to double your money at roulette wheels or dice tables.

Resort hotels and hostels of this fabulous gambling centre have reported an unusual influx of visitors who admitted that they came to watch a spectacular atomic fireworks display as much as they did to gamble.

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Army have maintained a continued tight-lipped silence on when the newest series of atomic weapons tests would begin at desolate Frenchman's Flat proving grounds. But there were increasing indications that experiments to involve the use of manna-throwing troops for the first time in history were about to begin—possibly on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Weather conditions will play a major role in determining when each test will be made, and there is speculation as to whether the tests will involve foot soldiers.

The A.E.C. announced that some of the forthcoming blasts would be held solely to test the design and effectiveness of newly-developed atomic weapons, some of them possibly being the "fantastic weapons" to which President Truman recently referred.

CAREFUL PLANNING

The public, the A.E.C. said, will be told which tests will involve manoeuvring troops and which will not.

Both the A.E.C. and the Army have planned very carefully to prevent any possible casualties, but if any occur they promise to report them promptly.

Washington officials are believed to be watching the Nevada tests with an eye toward deciding whether to employ atomic weapons in Korea if a cease-fire cannot be obtained.

The 1,200 or so paratroopers who will take an active part in the tests will not be exposed to the atomic weapon bursts or to direct radiation as they might be in combat. Some authorities asserted that troops in trenches or fox-holes would be safe from an atomic burst and would be able to advance through a blasted area within seconds of the explosion. Presumably, the military leaders intend to use the Nevada tests to prove that this can be done in practice. If so, it would mean that combat troops could employ atomic weapons tactically, much as they now use artillery, bazookas and aerial rockets.—United Press.

Tanks For Cyprus

Famagusta, Oct. 15.

Twenty-five tanks and about 600 tons of military supplies were unloaded from three ships here today. The tanks came direct from England, the other supplies in two ships from Port Said.—Reuter.

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Not So Quiet On The Western Front



German Reds Put Up A More Attractive Bait

Berlin, Oct. 15.

East Germany today reinforced her appeal for all-German unity by an offer of economic benefits for West German business men and unemployed alike.

One month after the East German Premier, Otto Grotewohl's demand for all-German unity talks to which the West German Government is to give a reply on Wednesday, East Germany offered to help to wipe out West Germany's considerable unemployment by securing big trade orders from the Soviet Union, East European States in the Soviet orbit, and China.

Heinrich Rau, East Germany Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, said, "Negotiations can begin immediately."

He invited West Germany to "test the honesty of our proposals."

West German newspapers recently rejected similar remarks by Herr Grotewohl as "pure propaganda."

Earlier today the East German Government's information chief, Erhart Eisler, forecast that the new five-year trade agreement with the Soviet Union would make East Germany "absolutely boycott proof."

The agreement, signed in Moscow last month, "will frustrate all American imperialist attempts to boycott our peaceful reconstruction," he said. He added that East Germany would conclude similar long-term agreements with the "People's Democracies."

BERLIN CONTROL

Until now East Germany greatly depended on West German deliveries of steel and machinery. This proved to be a strong bargaining weapon in the hands of the Western Allies.

Western economists said tonight that East Germany, while trying to persuade West Germany to accept her unity proposals, did not omit to show what could be expected if West Germany refused.

East German authorities, contrary to expectations, have not lifted restrictions on certain West Berlin high-valued exports which still must be flown out at a rate of 100 tons daily.

Road traffic between West Germany and West Berlin fell by about 25 per cent last month after East Germany imposed a tax on all West German and West Berlin vehicles using the autobahn linking Berlin to the West.—Reuter.

Guerilla Claims In Kwangtung

Taipei, Oct. 15.

The Defence Ministry claimed today that the Chinese Reds had clamped down strict martial law in many areas of Kwangtung due to a step-up in Nationalist guerrilla activities.

The Ministry said more than 20 cases of sabotage by guerrillas had occurred in the last month in the general area between Canton and Mocao.

In that particular area, it asserted, martial law was imposed in October on the anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Government at Peking and was still in force.

Regions in which sabotage had taken place, the Ministry said, included Sunshui and Chungshan. Chungshan is the birthplace of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China.

The Ministry claimed increased numbers of civilians were joining the Nationalist guerrilla forces in Northern Kwangtung.

In some cases they were reported to have attacked and killed Communist political officers and village chiefs.

"This was said to have been particularly the case at Ying-tak, on the Canton-Hankow railroad, 70 miles North of Canton."

The Ministry said the Reds have despatched a full division of Communist regulars to Canton to reinforce the Communist troops working to crush the guerrillas.—Associated Press.

Mortar crews of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Northumberland Fusiliers hold their ears as they let fly with 81 mm weapons during the limited offensive on Korea's western front. — AP Picture.

Ceylon's Premier In Australia

Sydney, Oct. 15.

Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, arrived here by air today as a guest of the Australian Government.

He was welcomed by the Defence Minister, Mr. E. Harrison, for Prime Minister Menzies, and the Deputy Premier of New South Wales, Mr. John Cahill, for the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. James McGirr.

Mr. Senanayake said that during his Australian tour, which is to include visits to Canberra, parts of New South Wales and Brisbane, he would investigate sugar cane production and rice growing.

He is to have "friendly chats" with Mr. Menzies — "nothing official," he said.

Mr. Senanayake will leave for New Zealand on October 20 and return to Australia on October 26.—Reuter.

No Magic Way To Victory

Miami, Oct. 15.

The United States Defence Secretary, Mr. Robert A. Lovett, said today that the United States did not yet possess the fantastic atomic weapons which could win a quick, easy or magic victory in war.

In his first public address since becoming Defence Secretary, Mr. Lovett told the American Legion Convention here: "The plain fact is that until new weapons and atomic energy have proved their reliability and are available for field use, our national safety in the face of attack will have to depend upon improved orthodox weapons in ample quantity and with sufficient trained and equipped ground, naval and air forces to use them effectively."—Reuter.

ELECTION PROPOSAL

Bonn, Oct. 15. United States and the United Nations investigation throughout Germany to see if suitable conditions existed for free elections.

The three Western High Commissioners sent a note to the West German Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, today saying that they would make this proposal to the United Nations at the first suitable opportunity.

They said that they considered only by such means could it be expeditiously and satisfactorily determined whether conditions existed in the whole of Germany which would make the holding of general elections a practical matter.—Reuter.

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JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

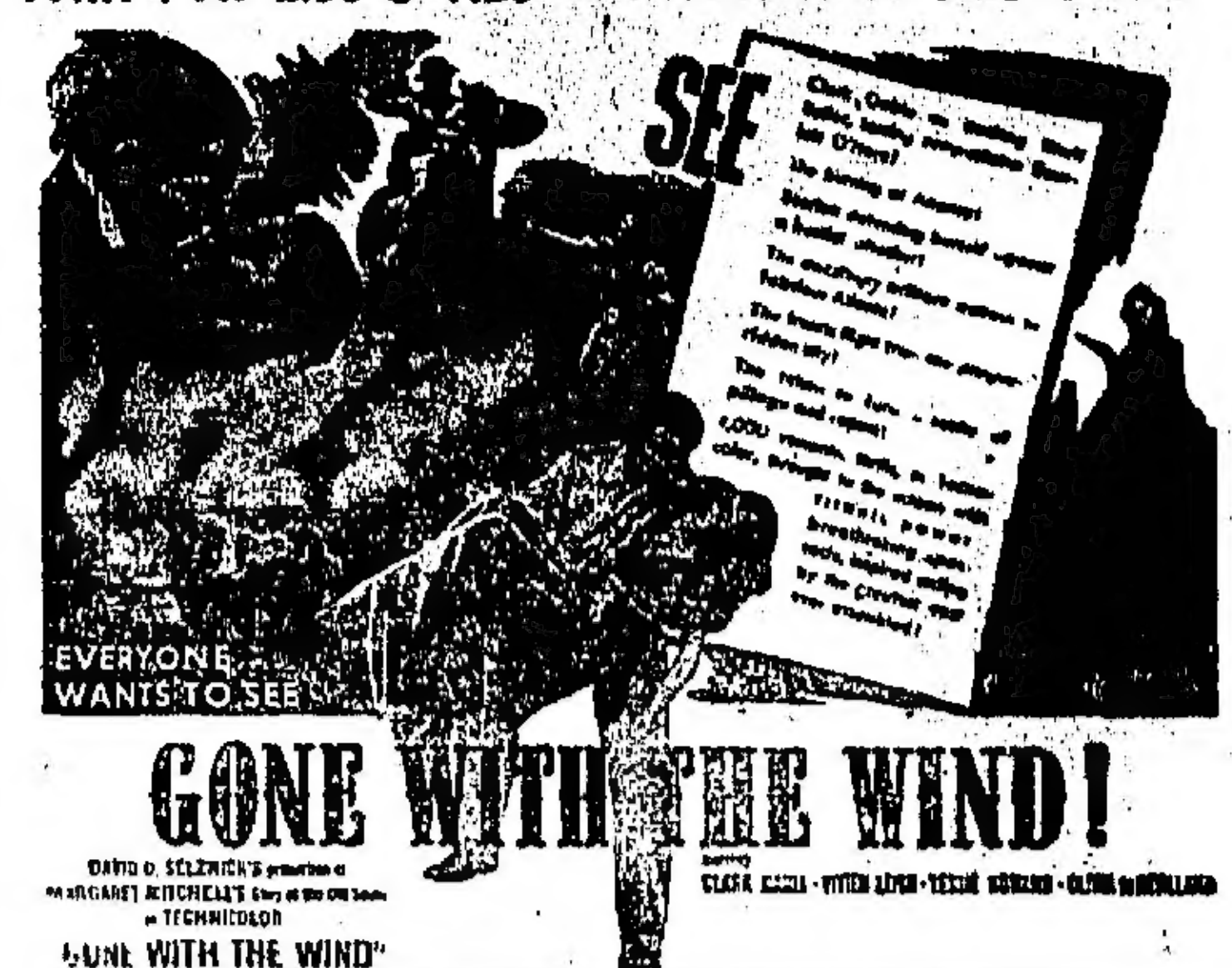
In "Captive Girl"

A Columbia Picture

TO-MORROW — "A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE"

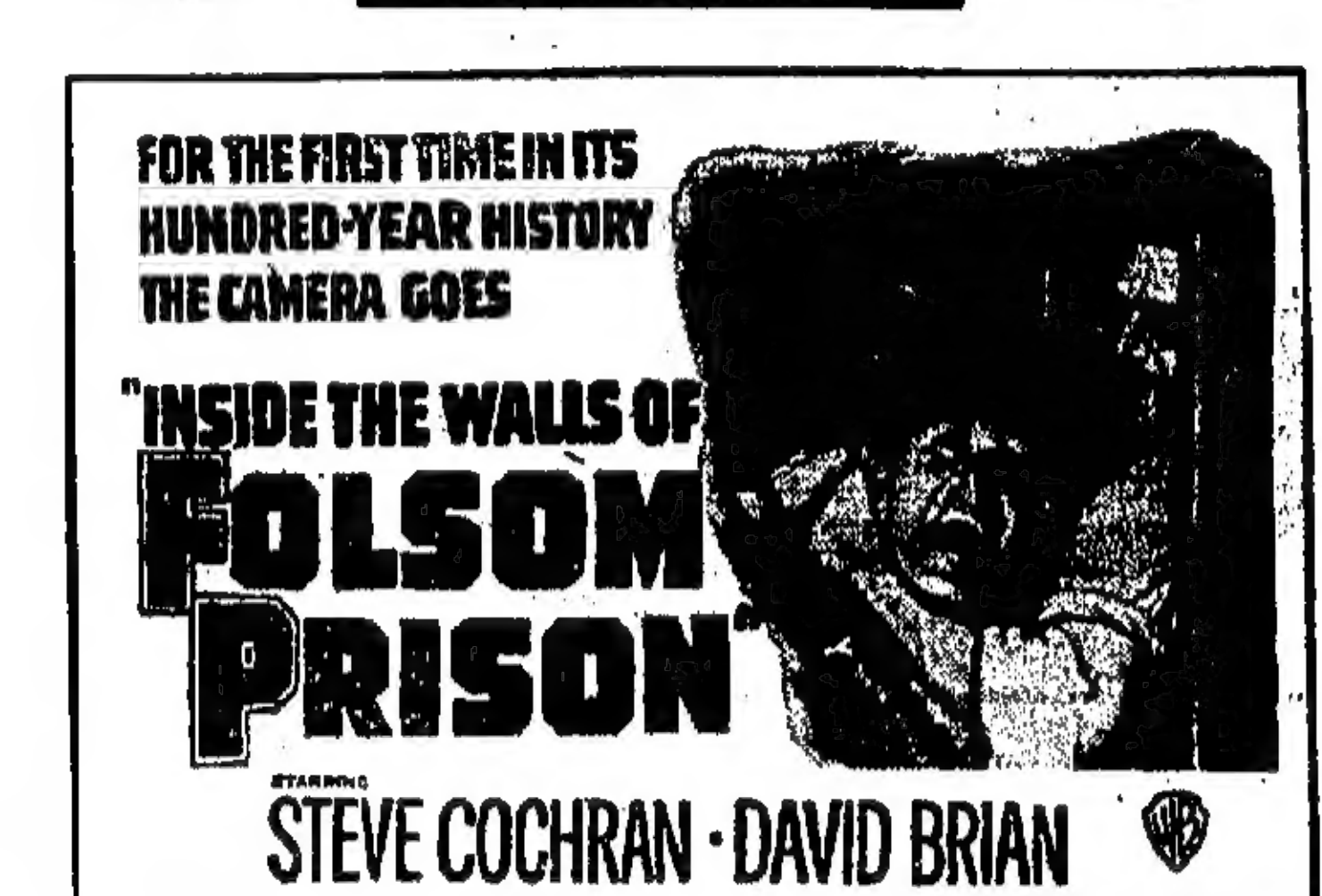
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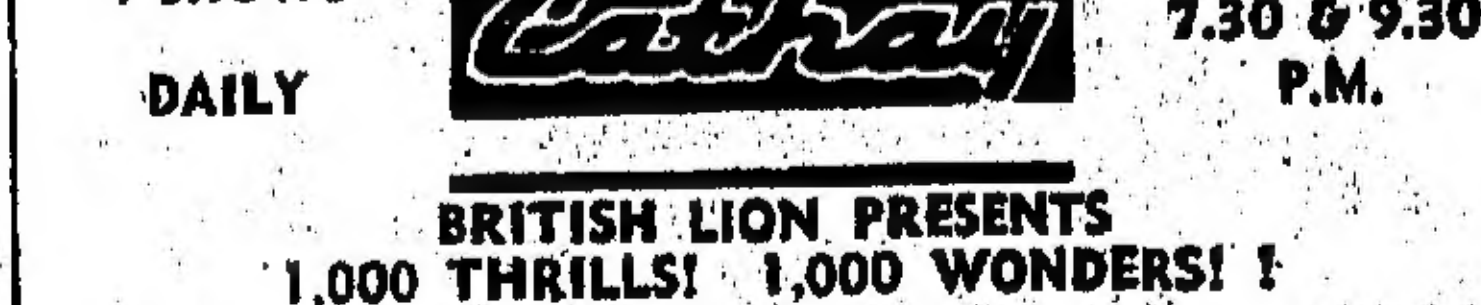
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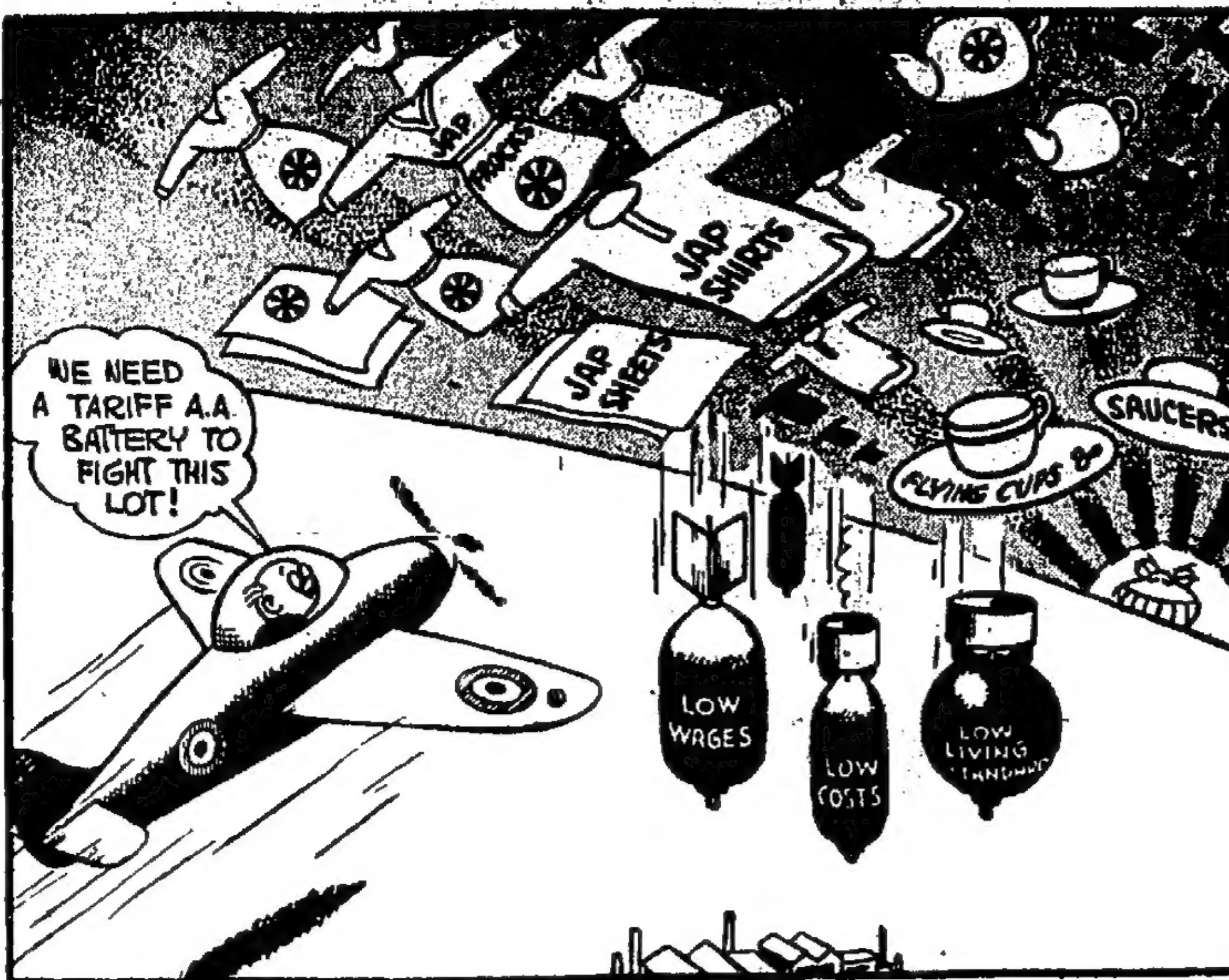
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"CLOSING THE RING"—CHAPTER EIGHT

MUSSOLINI SETS UP RIVAL GOVERNMENT

By Winston S. Churchill

On the night of Sept. 8, 1943, Marshal Badoglio had broadcast Italy's acceptance of the armistice terms. German forces encircled Rome, which they subdued in the next few days. Badoglio and his Government, together with the Italian Royal family, escaped to Brindisi, by now occupied by Allied forces.

MEANWHILE, after dark on Sept. 8, in accordance with Allied instructions, the main body of the Italian Fleet left Genoa and Spezia on a daring voyage of surrender to Malta, unprotected either by Allied or Italian aircraft. Next morning when steaming down the west coast of Sardinia it was attacked by German aircraft from bases in France.

The flagship *Roma* was hit, and blew up with heavy loss of life, including the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Bergamini. The battleship *Lania* was also damaged. Leaving some light craft to rescue survivors, the rest of the fleet continued its painful journey.

On the morning of the 10th they were met at sea by British forces, including the *Warship* and *Valiant*, which had so often sought them before under different circumstances, and were escorted to Malta. A squadron from Taranto, including two battleships, had also sailed on the 9th and, after passing at sea the British force on its way to occupy that port, reached Malta the following day without incident.

On the morning of the 11th Admiral Cunningham informed the Admiralty that the Italian battle fleet now lies at anchor under the guns of the fortress of Malta. The splendid prize of the whole Fleet of what had been a victorious Power of the first rank thus fell into our hands. It must be said to play its part on our side.

Collapse of Fascism

WITH the collapse of the Fascist regime every region of Italy was in a ferment of political speculation. The organisation of resistance to the Germans fell by default into the hands of an underground Committee of Liberation in Rome, and linked with the mounting activity of partisan bands which now began activities throughout the peninsula.

The members of this Committee were politicians driven from power by Mussolini in the early 1920s or representatives of groups hostile to Fascist rule. Over all hung the menace of a recrudescence of the hard core of Fascism in the hour of defeat. The Germans certainly did their best to promote it.

Mussolini had been interned after July 26 on the island of Ponza, and later at La Maddalena, off the coast of Sardinia. Fearing a German coup de main, Badoglio had at the end of August moved his former master to a small mountain resort high in the Abruzzi, in Central Italy. In the haste of the flight from Rome, no precise instructions were given to the police agents and carabinieri guarding the fallen Dictator.

On the morning of Sunday, Sept. 12, 90 German paratroopers landed by glider near the hotel where Mussolini was confined. He was removed without casualties, in a light German aircraft,

and carried to yet another meeting in Munich with Hitler. The rescue of Mussolini enabled the Germans to set up in the north a rival Government: to Badoglio's. A skeleton Fascist regime was established on the shores of Lake Como, and it was here that was played out the drama of Mussolini's Hundred Days. Italy was now to pass through the most tragic time in her history and to become the battle-ground of some of the fiercest fighting in the war.

Admiral Pound resigns

[The "Quadrant" Conference at Quebec had ended on Aug. 24, but Mr. Churchill, after a short fishing holiday, had gone to visit President Roosevelt at the White House. He prolonged his stay in view of developments in Italy.]

In the White House the President and I sat talking after dinner in his study and Admiral Pound came to see us upon a naval point. The President asked him several questions about the general aspect of the war, and I was pained to see that my trusted naval friend had lost the outstanding matter-of-fact precision which characterised him.

Both the President and I were sure he was very ill. Next morning Pound came to see me in my big bed-sitting-room and said abruptly, "Prime Minister, I have come to resign. I have had a stroke and my right side is largely paralysed. I thought it would pass off, but it gets worse every day, and I am no longer fit for duty." I am no longer fit for duty," I said at once accepted the First Sea Lord's resignation, and expressed my profound sympathy for his breakdown in health.

I told him he was relieved at that moment from all responsibility, and urged him to rest for a few days and then come home with me in the *Renown*. He was completely master of himself, and his whole manner was instinct with dignity.

On Sept. 9 we held a formal conference with the President at the White House. The C.I.G.S. and the C.A.S. had flown back to London some days before, and I was accompanied by Field-Marshal Dill, Ismay, and the three representatives of the British Chiefs of Staff in Washington. The President brought with him Leahy, Marshall, King, and Arnold.

A basis for discussion

IN preparation for this meeting I had prepared a memorandum to the President, which I had submitted to him earlier in the day. He asked me to read it out and thought it would make a basis for our discussion. It would surely be convenient before we separate to have a plenary meeting of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, in order to take stock of the new world situation which will arise on the assumption that the present battle for Naples and Rome is successful, and that the Germans retreat to the line of the Apennines or the Po.

Assuming we get the Italian Fleet, we gain not only that Fleet, but the British Fleet, which has hitherto contained it. This very heavy addition to our naval power should be used at the earliest possible moment to intensify the war against Japan. We need a strong Eastern Fleet based on Colombo during the amphibious operations next year. I should be very

glad if it were found possible for this fleet to serve under the American Pacific Command and put in at least four months of useful fighting in the Pacific before taking up its Indian Ocean station. We cannot afford to have idle ships.

Apur: from strategy from standpoint of high policy His Majesty's Government would desire to participate in the Pacific war in order to give such measure of assistance as is in their power not only to their American Allies, but on account of the obligations to Australia and New Zealand. Such a movement of our ships to and through the Pacific would undoubtedly exercise a demoralising effect upon Japan, who must now be conscious of the very great addition of naval weight thrust against her, and besides this it would surely give satisfaction to United States as being a proof positive of British resolve to take an active and vigorous part to the end in the war against Japan.

Importance of Balkans

The public must be gradually led to realise what we and our Combined Staffs have so fully in mind, namely, the conversion of Italy into an active agent against Germany. Although we could not recognise Italy as an ally in the full sense, we have agreed she is to be allowed to work her passage, and that useful service against the enemy will not only be aided but recompensed. Should fighting break out between Italians and Germans the public prejudices will very rapidly depart, and in a fortnight or so matters may be ripe, if we can so direct events, for an Italian declaration of war against Germany.

On the over-all assumption of a decisive victory in the Naples area, we are, I presume, agreed to march northwards up the Italian peninsula until we come up against the main German positions. I remain strongly convinced that we should be very chary of advancing northward beyond the narrow part of the Italian peninsula.

Of course, if the Germans retreat to the Alps another situation is presented, but, failing that, it would seem beyond our strength, having regard to the requirements of "Overlord," to broaden out into the plains of Lombardy. We have also to consider that the Germans, working on interior lines, may perhaps bring a heavier force to bear upon our front in Italy than we shall have there at the end of the year. The possibility of a strong German counter-attack cannot be excluded.

I should like it to be considered whether we should not, when we come up against the main German position, construct a strong fortified line of our own, properly sited in depth. Italian military labour could be used on a large scale for this purpose. Italian troops could naturally take part in defending the line. We are both of us acutely conscious of the great importance of the Balkan situation. We should make sure that the Mediterranean High Command, absorbed in its present battle, does not overlook the needs of the Balkan forces there. On the assumption that the Italians can be drawn into the war against Germany, far-reaching possibilities seem to be open.

Why We Need Not Be Alarmed About

STALIN'S 300 SUBMARINES

by **EDWARD SHACKLETON, M.P.**

Son of the famous explorer, late Anti-U Boat Intelligence Coastal Command

FOR some time it has been known that the Russians are building a powerful fleet of submarines. We are told they have 300.

We cannot ignore the rise of this new striking force. But, fortunately, we do know something about these submarines.

Most of them are of conventional types, many are of pre-war design and probably less efficient than the German U boats.

Included in the 300 are a large number of small

coastal submarines—which might not be dangerous—and some quite obsolete boats.

Russia, according to "Jane's Fighting Ships," seems to have a policy of never scrapping a ship.

The real core of the fleet are the "K" and "Shch" class submarines, but the performance of even these relatively modern boats is not out of the ordinary.

What progress?

THE important question to answer is: What progress have the Russians made with new-type submarines?

They must have German technicians working for them. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that they are pressing on with the revolutionary "Walther-boat," a submarine on which the Germans were experimenting towards the end of the war.

It carries its own oxygen in the form of hydrogen peroxide and is said to be capable of underwater speeds of 25 knots. But hydrogen peroxide is tricky and unstable stuff, and there are reports that the one "Walther-boat" in which the Russians were experimenting blew up and sank with all hands.

We might be on safe grounds, therefore, if for the present we discounted this as a serious danger.

Nothing to fear

THERE is also talk of an atomic-powered submarine of unlimited range and on a fear here, to far.

A force we must reckon with is the new, fast, German-type XXI U boats. These large submarines have improved Schnorkels, and their maximum submerged speed is something like 18 knots, with a cruising speed of eight knots.

The Germans were actually prefabricating the type XXIs on a big scale, and in the words of the official account of the Battle of the Atlantic: "The advent of these new U boats would have revolutionised submarine warfare," but they came too late.

The Russians possess a dozen type XXIs and should be building others. Indeed, they are said to have over 100 submarines under construction.

New types

YET, having said all this, there is no reason at all to be alarmed.

The majority of Russia's submarines are old. Such submarines boldly handled and using acoustic homing torpedoes could be a serious nuisance. But could the Russians emulate the German "wolf-pack" tactics? That is debatable.

The Russians in modern times have not achieved much success in naval warfare. It is certain that the number of submarines they could maintain on patrol would be a handful compared with the size of their fleet.

It is true that new high-speed submarines might neutralise the

effectiveness of the aircraft tactics and weapons that were responsible for more than half the German U boat killings.

But we do not stand still. New types of radar may enable a plane more easily to detect a Schnorkel.

The S is the Sono-Buoy, a combined hydrophone and radio transmitter which relays the sound of a submarine to an aeroplane. It can be dropped in numbers to cover a wide area.

Its tactical use is exceedingly complicated, and there are many noises in the sea, including that which bark, squeal, and even imitate the thud of a submarine's engine.

Sometimes, too, the radio operator had been started to hear not a propeller but dance music!

Further, we are progressing with homing torpedoes which, if dropped in the area, pursue the submarine and destroy it.

There are, too, undoubtedly new and startling detection devices and weapons which must remain secret.

We replied

WE can think of the last U boat war as a sequence of measure and counter-measure.

When it became too dangerous for the Germans to travel on the surface by day, they surfaced by night.

We replied by fixing searchlights to aircraft which homed in on their radar, switching on the light for the actual attack.

When the Germans fitted radar search receivers which gave warning of the presence of aircraft, we retaliated by flooding the area with so many aircraft flying high with their radar switched on that the U boat commander never knew when it was safe to remain on the surface.

At one time the U boats stayed on the surface by day and fought back, using anything up to ten light flak guns. To counter this, forward firing cannon and rocket projectiles were fitted to aircraft.

Potential hunters

ALL this equipment calls for something like a flying Christmas tree, and Coastal Command and Naval Aviation must have the right aircraft for the job.

Coastal Command is still equipped mainly with Lancasters and old pre-war Sunderlands.

But at last the Shackleton, a specially designed maritime aircraft, is coming into the squadrons, and we expect soon to get the Neptune, a first-class American anti-submarine aircraft.

Meanwhile the Navy is concentrating its main resources on preparations for anti-submarine warfare.

Our own submarines have here an important part to play as potential hunters of enemy submarines.

Our surface anti-submarine forces are being strengthened by new building.

The Asdic, the famous underwater detecting apparatus, will be vital.

Anglo-American event

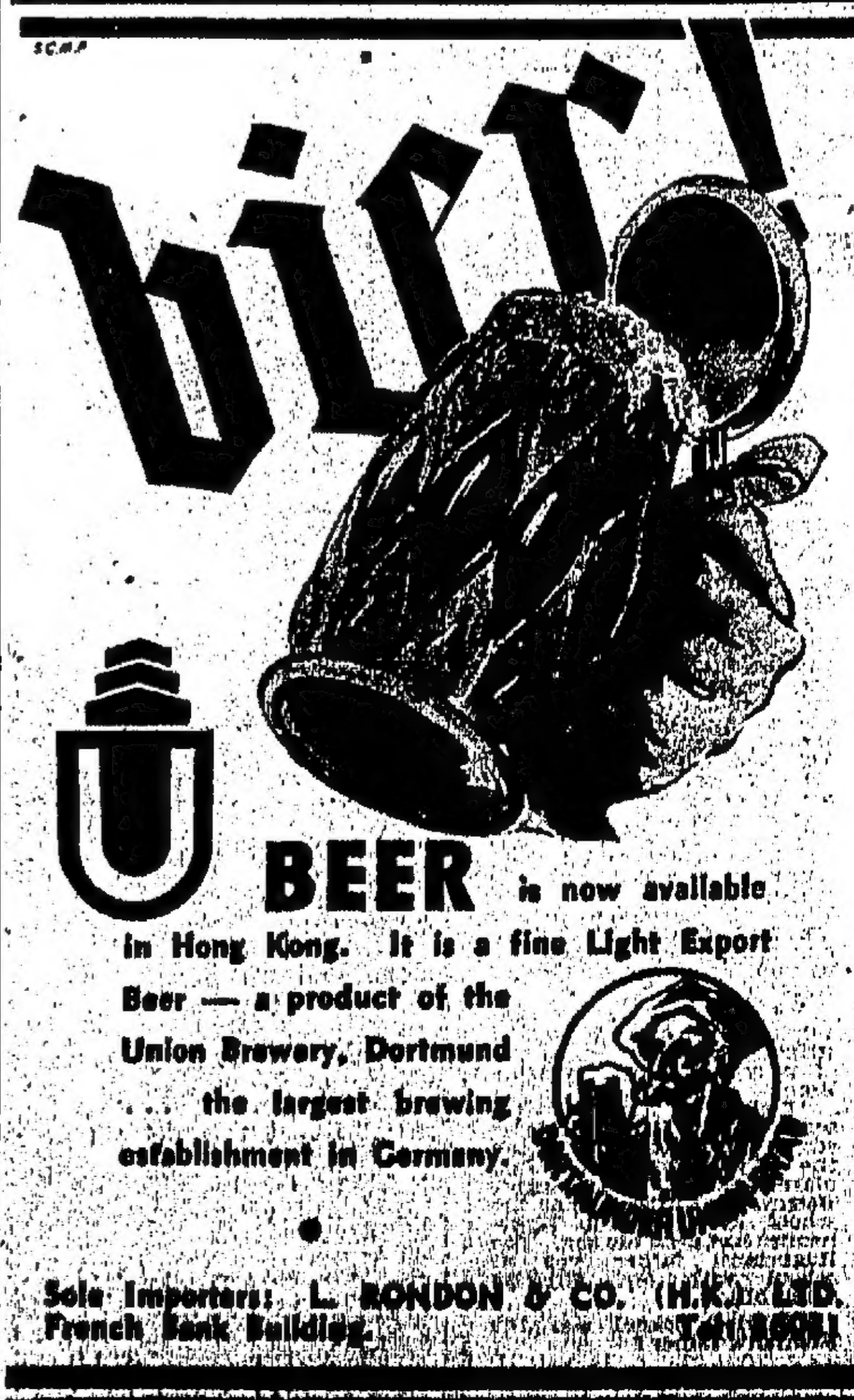
THE next day the President left Washington for his home at Hyde Park. He asked me to use the White House not only as a residence but for any conference I might wish to hold, either with the British Empire representatives who had gathered in Washington or with the United States war chiefs, and not to hesitate to call another plenary meeting should I deem it necessary. I availed myself fully of these generous facilities.

Accordingly, as there was a general desire to take stock of the rapid movement of events in Italy and the progress of the fierce and critical battle for Naples, I convened another meeting at the White House on Sept. 11, at which I presided myself.

The United States were represented by Admiral Leahy, Gen. Marshall, Admiral King, Gen. Arnold, Harry Hopkins, Averell Harriman, and Lew Douglas. I brought with me Dill and Ismay, and our three representatives on the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It was an honour to me to preside over this conference of the Combined Chiefs of Staff and of American and British authorities in the Council Room of the White House, and it seemed to be an event in Anglo-American history.

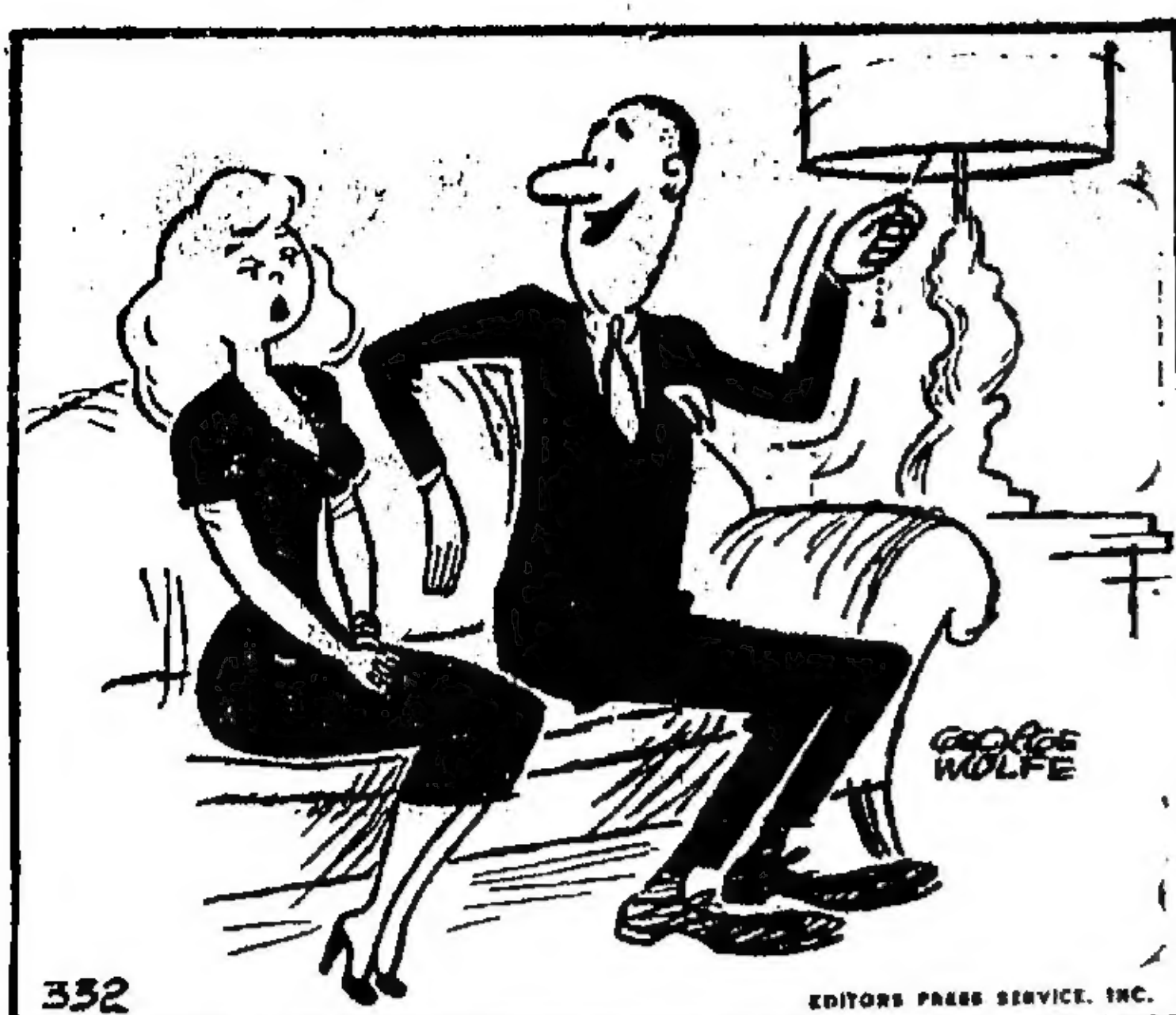
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(MORE TOMORROW)



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"It's a game. I turn off the lights and you guess who kissed you."

• BY THE WAY •

by Beachcomber

A LETTER about the queer labels on wine nowadays recalled to me a wine I once drank on the island of Mytilene. It was called "Bacchus Sec."

Wine is largely a matter of mood and surroundings. Why else should I praise so extravagantly the white which I used to drink by the barrel in the hills above Barcelona, in the mountains of the world? Or the Leveille drunk in a shady garden at the Villa de la Triguena? Or the little, unknown wine of More Dumas which restored my youth under the Col des Goules in Auvergne?

La Triguena

THE strongest wine in Europe was sold by La Triguena (the Swarthly of the Queen, under the Pena de Oroel in Aragon. It had the kick of a mule, and served it in enormous, thick, wide tumblers, like the basin from which I drank in an immortal night outside Vigo when all the world was but the playing of an hour. La Triguena used to "sing" La Carretera, "Porque Temblan" "Mozos de Aragon," "El Morondo" and a thousand vivacious songs, wielding her castanets in imitation of

Constance Mondragon, of Logrono. Profound: Can we do you think, myself? By all means, I hear your brother has lost his bicycle. Mabel has a new sink. Fred's wild about the milk-bus. The man's coming about the smell in the attic tomorrow.

The gulf between

THE complaint of a Socialist member of the House of Commons that the night-sittings because they have motor-cars to go home in draws attention to the pitiful plight of the Socialist members. While the Tories in old school ties are insolently saying "Home" (with "Oxford accents") to their servile chauffeurs, the wretched working men who represent the down-trodden masses are queuing for their trains. They have no ties or collars. The Tory lights a Havana cigar nonchalantly. The Socialist grubs in the gutter for a cigarette butt. His calloused hands bear witness to a lifetime of toil. No wonder, as he waits, hungry and cold, for the vehicle which will transport him to his miserable doss-house, he criticises in heavily language the idle loaf who is by now on his way to a vast mansion where, in the west wing, two butlers await him with a magnificent champagne and a velvet smoking jacket.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Expert Makes It Look Rather Simple

By OSWALD JACOBY

EVERY national tournament has its share of weird contracts and the championships now being held in Washington will surely prove no exception to the rule. A real crackpot contract usually comes about when a player makes a bid that he expects to run out of—except that the bidding unexpectedly dies and leaves him high and dry.

This, at any rate, was the reason for the fantastic bid of three no-trump in the hand shown today. South was John Gersberg of Houston, Tex., and the hand was played in last year's national tournament. Gersberg wanted to play the hand at four hearts and was afraid that the enemy would go to four spades unless he talked them out of it. His jump to three no-trump was an attempt to persuade the enemy that their hands really didn't fit well and that they couldn't make much of a game out of it. He doubled of three no-trump, after which he might run to four clubs.

WEST (D) EAST
♠ KJ2
♥ A87652
♦ K
♣ A102

WEST (D) EAST
♠ A Q 10 7 6 5
♥ K 10
♦ 9 6 5
♣ Q 7

SOUTH
♠ Q J 9 4 3
♥ Q J 10 7 2
♦ A 6 3
♣ 6 3

Both sides vul.
West North East South
1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♣ 3 N.T.

Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead—♠ 7

and then four diamonds, and finally four hearts.

It was a good idea, but as it happened the opponents really didn't mind. North was well satisfied with no-trump even though he suspected what Gersberg was doing. So the Texan star wound up playing the hand at no-trump with a singleton in each hand.

West opened the seven of spades, and Gersberg decided to duck completely in the dummy. His nine won the trick, and East obtained the spades because of distributional strength. Declarer then led a diamond to dummy's king, and East won with the ace.

East decided that clubs were the only hope for his side, so he returned a club. With the diamonds broken, Gersberg's hand, now had the rest of the tricks, putting the ace of spades to sleep. His 12 tricks at no-trump gave him a clear top score.

Today's Question

The bidding has been the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades A-K-J-7-3, Hearts A-10-5, Diamonds 8-4, Clubs 9-6-2. What do you do?

Pass. You have told your story in the opening bid, and you have nothing to add to it. Your partner should be just as happy at three no-trump as you would be at four spades.

Answer Tomorrow

Chess Problem

By W. H. HARRING
Black, 11 pieces.

White, 8 pieces.

White to play; mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem: 1, B-K4, any; 2, Q, B (dis ch), or Kt mates.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Define "permischel".

2. What was the ancient name of Morocco, a peninsula of southern Greece?

3. When it is noon in New York, what time is it in San Francisco?

4. Which is a bird and which is a beetle? "The cockatoo and the cockatrice?"

5. What is a post-obit?

6. What do you mean when you say a ship is "in ballast"?

(Answers on Page 10)

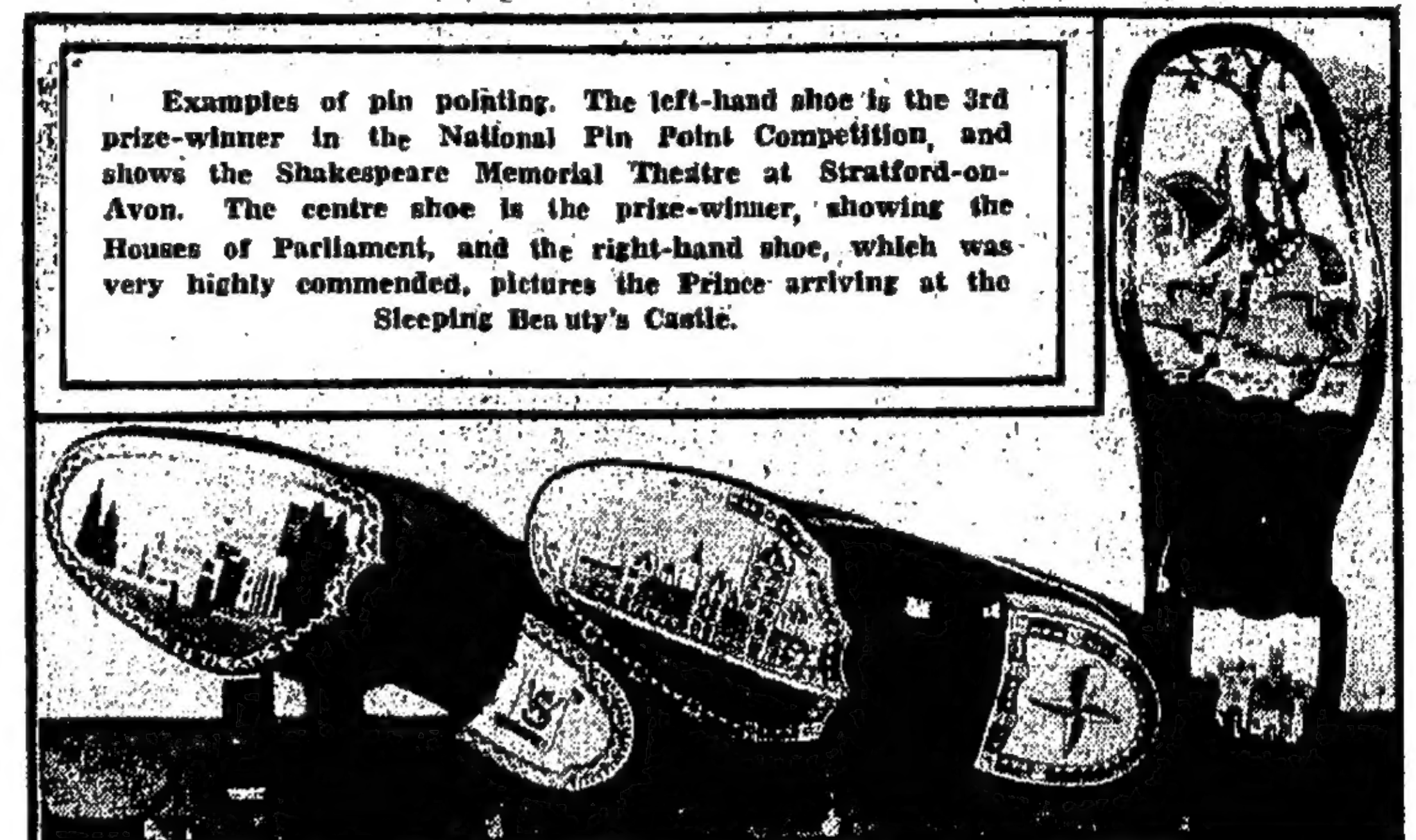
WOMANSENSE



FOOTNOTE IN BRITAIN:

Prize Shoes In Pin-point Designs Shown

At Industry Fair



LONDON.

THE economics of the day demand the quick, cheap production of goods. The machine is swiftly superseding the skilled craftsman. But not completely—yet.

Those who fear for the survival of handicrafts will be glad to learn that far from being eliminated there are some crafts which have actually

flourished in the past 20 years.

The 42nd Shoe and Leather Fair, opened recently in London, exhibited entries in the craft of "pin pointing" introduced in the early 1930's, and native to Britain.

Pin-point designs are worked on the soles and heels of shoes by coloured rivets (or "pins") on a background painted in bright blues and reds.

The prize this year, approximately went to a pair of shoes decorated with the Festival of Britain symbol. Typical designs for pin pointing are London scenes, Empire motifs, bird life, etc.

No less than 90 percent of the shoes entered for the National Shoe Repairing Competition are hand-made; but this is not a true reflex of the industry's trend. Sadly a member of the shoe trade said that hand-made shoes, though better finished and last longer, are expensive, and before long, he fears, shoemakers will be out of work. Many shoemakers, however, are enthusiastic

about the new machine-made shoes which have been re-introduced this year; a firm is again making shoes in the customer's own material. Women feel it is almost like old times to go into a shop, choose a shoe style, and have it made in the same material as their new evening dress.

FOOTNOTE FOR MEN

The latest in men's shoes is the "bold look." Popular at the moment are brogues, and other sturdy types with heavy crepe soles, lacing and toe-caps.

One of the many services which went out with the war has been re-introduced this year; a firm is again making shoes in the customer's own material. Women feel it is almost like old times to go into a shop, choose a shoe style, and have it made in the same material as their new evening dress.

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enough to continue to practise their skill as a hobby.

And while the Fair, in fact, contains few hand-made exhibits, shoemakers making shoes by hand attract more crowds than the machines and the machine-made goods with which they are practically swamped.

Visitors stood three-deep round the bow-windows of the 1851 Pavilion to watch two shoemakers creating shoes in up-to-date styles with the tools of 100 years ago. The 1851 Pavilion also showed the history of shoes in Britain.

This was one of the occasions when, confronted by a red brocade shoe with a two-inch Louis heel (the last word in fashion in 1690) or the elastic-sided boots worn by the Prince Regent of 1840, the average woman of today states emphatically she is glad to be alive in 1951.

The Fair illustrates every aspect of the work in the industry today—the various leathers used in the manufacture and repair of shoes, tanning materials and chemicals, and the latest styles in shoes. The Fair, a trade show, is the largest since 1938, with 400 firms represented.

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Painting Tips For Beginners

By ELEANOR ROSS

NEW-TYPE paints, equipment and allied products are making paint projects about the house much simpler chores than they used to be.

When contemplating an outdoor job, it is wise to check up and have all cracks in roof gutters promptly repaired, and cracks in foundation walls repaired and waterproofed. And loose boards and mouldings should be nailed back into place, or if very far gone, should be replaced. Correct any moisture conditions which have caused blistering or peeling.

Pick Your Weather

When it comes to the actual paint job, don't start it directly after a rainy spell, or one of high humidity. Look for knots and sap streaks and coat those with shellac. Clean rust spots on metal work with sandpaper and coat metal with rust primer. Remove loose paint by wire-brushing, or with paint and varnish remover; spots should be thoroughly washed with kerosene.

New paints are so good, that for the actual job two coats of paint, a primer or undercoat, and a top coat, are usually sufficient. But the paint, as well as the brushes, must be of good quality, preferably those made by nationally-known firms who guarantee their products and are proud of them.

Cover Blemishes

As to the actual coating, the undercoat does the job of equalizing the surface and of covering blemishes. Choose paints containing heat-thickened oils, the type recommended by good hardware stores, since this type will not soak into the surface but will seal fast any spongy spots before the top coat is applied. This surface should be done with a paint that has good hiding power, resistance to abrasion, slow chalking quality and more gloss than the undercoat. The slow chalking quality is important, since a gradual process will prevent cracking and keep the paint in good condition for several years.

If a new paint job is tackled, apply one coat of undercoat followed by one of house paint. If colour is to be used, then tint the undercoat by adding a half-pint to a pint of the final colour to each gallon of undercoat.

Women Considered A Device

Women are strange and incomprehensible, a device invented by Providence to keep the wit of man well sharpened by constant employment.

(Arnold Bennett)



"I took a ship and sailed across the ocean," said General Tin.

world and returned home on a Monday. And that's the end of my trip."

No Schools, No Work

"Because, my dear, every day is Sunday. No sooner is one Sunday finished than another Sunday begins. No one ever has to go to school. No one ever has to work. No one ever has to get up early in the morning. It never rains. It never gets cold. The people who live on Sunday Land could go on picnics every day. Only they don't."

Knarf and Hand wanted to know why they didn't.

It's very simple. Since every day is Sunday and no one ever works, no one ever bothers to make any dinners. The baker bakes no bread. The farmer milks no cows. The stores are always closed. So everybody is always hungry and they can't enjoy their picnics."

"What happened?" Knarf asked. "Did you go away from Sunday Land?"

General Tin sighed. "I did, my dear. But the chicken, the cow, the horse, the dog and the cat all decided to stay. As for the parrot, he said he didn't care to stay in Sunday Land, either. So we both hurriedly sailed around the rest of the world."

Strangest Country

"After sailing for many days I suddenly heard the cat meowing. Ahead of the ship lay one of the strangest countries I had ever seen. In the middle of the country rose an enormous mountain.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a soccer game. In the foreground, a player in a light-colored jersey is looking down at the ball. Behind him, another player in a striped jersey is visible. The background shows a field and other players, though they are less distinct due to the high contrast and grain. The image has a dramatic, almost graphic quality.

Says TOM FINNEY

Teams Selected For Ho Ho Cup Series

**EVERTON BEAT
ARMY 6-3**

Leuty, Notts County centre-half, in a tussle for the ball with Paton, Brentford left-winger, in the Second Division League match at Griffin Park. Brentford won 1-0.

KCC TENNIS FIXTURES

King's Road and was knocked down by a bus and died instantly. Three mafiosos were also badly injured "and were sent to the Queen Mary Hospital. Another pooy, No. 35, dashed down the gangway and sustained serious injuries."



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"FOYANG"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m.	16th Oct.
"YCHOW"	Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m.	18th Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	20th Oct.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	21st Oct.
"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama & Moji	10 a.m.	22nd Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Sourabaya	3 p.m.	24th Oct.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama	5 p.m.	26th Oct.
"SINKIANG"	Osaka	5 p.m.	25th Oct.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	27th Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	27th Oct.
"ANSIUN"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m.	30th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HANYANG"	Tientsin	1 p.m.	17th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Sibn	7 a.m.	18th Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	18th Oct.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore	20th Oct.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	21st Oct.	
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe	22nd Oct.	
"SINKIANG"	Hongkong	22nd Oct.	
"ANSIUN"	Moji	28th Oct.	
"FENGNING"	Osaka	3 4th Nov.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	7 9th Nov.	
"YCHOW"	Sydney	9th Nov.	
"CHANGTE"	Japan	11th Nov.	
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	18th Nov.	

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	28th Oct.
"YCHOW"	Kobe	6/7th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	8th Nov.
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	14th Nov.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
"AUTOLYCUS"	London & Holland	23rd Oct.	
"ANTIOCHUS"	Casablanca & Liverpool	25th Oct.	
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Nov.	
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Nov.	
"ANTYANAX"	London & Holland	22nd Nov.	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails			
Liverpool		Arrives	
G. "PELEUS"	Sails	28th Oct.	Hong Kong
S. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	29th Oct.	In Port Holt's Wharf
S. "CLYTONEUS"	do	29th Oct.	do
G. "ANCHISES"	do	5th Nov.	do
F. "ANTYANAX"	do	11th Nov.	do
G. "PATROCLOS"	13th Oct.	17th Oct.	15th Nov.
S. "ASCANIUS"	21st Oct.	29th Nov.	29th Nov.
G. "AENEAS"	28th Oct.	5th Dec.	9th Dec.
S. "AGAPENOR"	4th Nov.	9th Dec.	9th Dec.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM

U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"DONA NATI"	28th Oct.
"MANGALORE"	7th Nov.

SAILING for NEW YORK, BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PANAMA and KINGSTON.

"MENESTHEUS"	16th Oct.
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Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 8:00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8:30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	(DC-4) 10:00 a.m. Mon. 10:30 a.m. Thurs.
HK/Hankow	(DC-3) 1:00 a.m. Tues. 6:00 p.m. Tues.	(DC-3) 1:00 p.m. Wed. 6:15 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Singapore/Singapore	(DC-4) 1:00 p.m. Wed. 6:15 p.m. Thurs.	(DC-3) 9:30 a.m. Wed. 4:45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/L.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 7:00 a.m. Fri. 4:30 p.m. Fri.	(DC-3) 7:00 a.m. Fri. 4:30 p.m. Fri.

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ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	Japan	on or abt. 26th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	28th Oct.
"BENCROACHAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	5th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	do	21st Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	do	24th Nov.
"BENVOLICH"	do	26th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	23rd Dec.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin	26th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	Hamburg & Antwerp	31st Oct.
"BENCROACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg	10th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	12th Nov.
"BENLEDI"	Liverpool, Dublin	18th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Kobe & Yokohama	29th Nov.
"BENVOLICH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec.
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin	26th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Avonmouth	20th Dec.

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NOTICE

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the goods detailed below will be sold and the proceeds from the sale used to offset outstanding accumulated storage and/or freight charges unless such charges and delivery of goods is effected before 26th October, 1951.

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20, DES VOEUX ROAD
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NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONG KONG
PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF ARTHUR
HARRISON MARTIN of the
Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire,
Widower, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the Court has by virtue of Section

58 of the Probates Ordinance 1937,

made an Order limiting the time

for creditors and others to send in

their claims against the above es-

tate to the 6th day of November

1951.

All creditors and others are ac-

cordingly hereby required to send

their claims to the undersigned on

or before that date.

Dated the 10th day of October, 1951.

WILKINSON & GRIFF

Solicitors for the Administrator

of the Estate of the

abovementioned deceased.

No. 2 Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong.

PETER MOK

HIM YICK HONG

MACAO

MANUFACTURERS'

REPRESENTATIVE

Agent for

AUSTIN CARS

S.S. TAK SHING

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Cables: Peter Macao

Agencies invited

Policy In
Malaya
Under Fire

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, Oct. 15. "How deplorably and consistently the Government have misjudged the gravity of the situation in Malaya," says the Financial Times' columnist 'Observer' today.

The columnist was commenting on the fact that 18 months ago Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, asserted in the House of Commons that reinforcements of troops then on their way to Singapore would be Malaya's "final requirements."

The columnist also criticises Commissioner-General Malcolm Macdonald who, he says, has been "exhaling optimism" for years past. He declares that Mr. Macdonald is a "studious, virtuous and highly agreeable man" but suggests that something more is required of the chief British representative in south-east Asia.

"In this grave crisis in Malaya affairs its chief ruler needs to possess some of the qualities of great men like Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Frank Swettenham who were the founders of Singapore and the Federation," says 'Observer.' "Stern and sometimes harsh, these pro-consuls may have lacked Mr. Macdonald's persuasiveness and agreeableness. But those qualities are of small account when dealing with the ferocious bandits who wish to seize power in Malaya."

Bernhard Visit
To America

Amsterdam, Oct. 15. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands left by air today for the United States. He will see about 10 naval establishments where Dutch Navy men are on courses, mainly dealing with anti-submarine tactics and flying training.

The Prince is Inspector-General of the Dutch Navy.

He is expected back about the end of October.—Reuter.

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PASSENGER /FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
"CARTHAGE"	10th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	20th November	30th November

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong

Due London

"CANTON"

26th October

26th November

"CARTHAGE"

22nd November

23rd December

"CHUSAN"

4th December

31st December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards

Due Hongkong

From

"SUBAT"

18th October

London & Continent

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong

For

"SUBAT"

10th November

London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

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"SANTHIA" due 22nd Oct. from Calcutta, Ran-

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"PENTAKOTA" due 16th Oct. from Karachi,

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Singapore & Saigon

sals 18th Oct. for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reparations

Sir:—The Chinese Reform Association has adopted a petition to be despatched to London, according to South China Morning Post and its contemporaries of Oct. 14, asking for representations to Japan for reparations. If the Home Government shall feel itself unable to take up the case, then a delegation of claimants from Hongkong shall be sent to influence the Mikado.

Hongkong Government had renounced for the Colony of war claims. What is done is done, it cannot be undone, as far as the authorities are concerned.

Yet we who suffered losses under the Japanese must be compensated. But do we or can we expect that anything can come from Tokyo to pay us after the Rising Sun is hoisted again in the ceremonial hall of the family of nations? Are members of the Chinese Reform Association simply entertaining themselves with the practical jokes of their own invention? Can we find out some more concrete measures?

The Government has taken over the ownership of New Oriental Building, among other things, as enemy assets to finance Hongkong University. Can we not ask the Government to reconsider its policy with regard to assets of the enemy's friends and collaborators? Can the Government not impose a tax, say, of 50% of the market value of the Japanese House Registration purchases to pay our war damages? If the Japanese should be punished as our enemy, why not his friend and collaborator who sold us and betrayed us? We are required to pay a little out of funds of their collaboration at our expenses?

If there were 5,000 houses dealt under the occupation, and each house is valued conservatively at \$30,000 (as I can point out to you from the Register of the Land Office, some houses bought in Japanese days is worth over half a million), the total value of enemy land deals would be more than \$150,000,000. 50% would be \$75,000,000.

With the sum of \$75,000,000 the honorable members of Chinese Reform Association do not need to fly to Tokyo. Why has the Chinese Reform Association not yet thought of this scheme?

There are moral and patriotic grounds for my proposal as the world is drifting into another catastrophe. Patriotism must be fostered and encouraged. Unearned increment of the occupation land deals plus the nature of their investment should not be tolerated if we are to expect Hongkongites to fight for the Empire in the next war. If I am wrong in my reasoning I invite rebuttal.

D.V.

Constables Highly Commended

Two Detective Police Constables, 647 and 101 were highly commended by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning for their vigilance and good work in arresting Yu Mau, 53, and Chan Kon, 24, charged with stealing and aiding and abetting respectively.

According to the Police the complainant, Lo Shing, went to the Ying King Restaurant at 135 p.m. on October 13 and after having his jacket on the side of his table ordered some food. At this time both defendants were having tea at a table next to the complainant. The first defendant after a short while took off his jacket and placed it over the complainant's jacket at the same time extracting \$14 from Lo's jacket. Returning to his table he handed the money to the second defendant who placed it in his shoe.

In the meantime the two detectives, who were watching the episode, arrested the men as they were about to leave.

Professional Thief Gaoled

Wong Wing, 30, unemployed, claimed by the Police to have been a professional pickpocket since 1935, was sentenced to 12 months this morning for stealing \$80 and for breach of a deportation order.

Sub-inspector Yuen said that at 11.25 p.m. yesterday while Lai Hing, the complainant, was waiting for a West-bound train at Ewo Street, Lai felt somebody reaching his pocket. Turning round he grabbed defendant's hand in which was found the money. A detective who was in the vicinity.

At the Station defendant was revealed as a desperado.

MISSED HIS SHIP

A fine of \$50 was imposed on Li Sik-cheung, 29, of Singapore, former fireman on board the RASC vessel Charles MacLeod, by Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning for negligently remaining in the Colony after the departure of his ship.

SI Kong Sei-lun stated that defendant went ashore after his two-day leave had expired on September 16. He returned the next day after the Charles MacLeod had sailed for Singapore. He reported to the Harbour Office on the same day and was told to return next day but he failed to do so until yesterday when he went to the Marine Police.

Helping Hand For Mossadegh



Dr. Mossadegh, the Persian Premier, is assisted off the plane when he arrived in New York to attend the UN Security Council meetings called to discuss the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.—AP Picture.

The Turney Trial Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

showing signs of becoming the entrance of the wounds but witness said he was unable to estimate the distance at which the weapon had been fired.

Dr. P. Esmonde, Medical Officer of the Kowloon Hospital, testified that at 9.50 p.m. on September 20 he saw Turney at the hospital. He examined him as to his power of speech, power of memory, accuracy in giving details, power of coordination and capability of walking.

"As a result of this examination," said witness, "I formed the opinion that Turney had taken some alcohol, but that he was quite coherent and in full possession of his faculties."

Mr. Wright, Doctor, you are not prepared to say that at the time material to the matters that are before the Court, that Turney was under the influence of alcohol to such an extent as not to be able to carry out his duties properly?

Dr. Esmonde: No.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. T. C. Pang, attached to Headquarters, was the next witness called. He testified to human blood stains on the clothing worn by the woman and the boy. The blood belonged to group "O". He also examined a European style double-breasted jacket and trousers and found several spots on them, all of which were sufficient for the preliminary test for blood but insufficient for grouping. There were no blood stains on the necktie, singlet or underpants.

Dr. Pang added that he was present when distance tests were carried out on the woman's jacket by Mr. F. A. Ewins, Government Ballistics Officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wright, Dr. Pang said he did not examine the woman at all. There were definitely no powder marks on the woman's clothing. In his opinion, the gun was fired more than 18 inches away.

Inspector G.J. Perkins, Police Armourer, said that he examined the gun which was stamped HKP No. 4258. He found it to be in good working order. It had been fired from one chamber within a few hours of it being examined.

Witness said that one chamber contained a misfired round and the remaining four chambers were loaded with live ammunition.

On September 27, in the presence of Mr. O'Reilly, he handed the revolver and ammunition to Mr. Ewins.

The case is proceeding.

Civil Action Involving \$19,500 Adjourned For 5 Months

An action involving a claim for \$19,500 on two borrowing notes, which came before the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice Gould, in the Supreme Court this morning was adjourned until March 10, 1952.

Plaintiff was Wan Hoi, of No. 10, Hillwood Road, who was represented by Mr A. J. Clifford, instructed by Mr P. L. Lam. Defendants were Der T. Cheung and Loong Shing and Company, both of 63, Queen's Road, Central, for whom Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr M. A. da Silva, appeared on their behalf.

Plaintiff's claim as against Der T. Cheung as principal, and against Loong Shing and Company, as guarantors, was for money lent to first defendant under two borrowing notes dated November 20, 1948 and December 28, 1948, amounting to \$19,500.

The statement of defence stated that on or about November, 1948, plaintiff in his alias of Wan Tong purchased a car and directed the defendants to make payment on this car and to apply such payments towards the borrowing notes herein, and the defendants made payments on the car amounting to \$11,092.30. Defendants also made four payments amounting to \$10,000 to plaintiff between August 18, 1949, and June 17, 1950. The Defendants stated they had therefore repaid the monies due on the borrowing notes with an overpayment of \$1,592.30.

A counter-claim for \$1,592.30 against plaintiff was abandoned by the defendants.

Mr Bernacchi applied for leave to file a rejoinder, notice of which he said was given to the solicitors for the plaintiff last Saturday. At the same time defendants were abandoning their counter-claim against the plaintiff.

Mr Bernacchi said that when he saw the documents relating to the case it was clear to him that his clients were purporting to do something which in law he was not allowed to do, that was to say, to allocate all payments which they had made in discharge of debts to plaintiff in respect of the two borrowing notes. Whilst defendant's admitted that he had repaid notes for \$5,000, this had not been made a subject matter in the present action.

REJOINDER PLEA

As he saw the law, in the absence of some agreement, at the time payment, his clients were not entitled to say that sums paid by them to plaintiff were to be regarded as a discharge of the borrowing notes, and it was necessary, Counsel submitted, to set out in the rejoinder that one of the admitted payments was in respect of a borrowing note of May 12, 1949.

In the rejoinder they pleaded that at no time was any of the repayments by the defendants allocated to any specified borrowing note, and that as against all the borrowing notes a total of \$3,407.70 was owed by the defendants to the plaintiff.

Raising objection to the filing of the rejoinder, Mr. Clifford said that the reason why they were suing on two notes and not on three was because both the defendants were on the two borrowing notes. As regards the third note which was not guaranteed it was one for the principal (first defendant) separately, and they had so far not made any claim on it. They would do so in a separate action.

Counsel referred the Court to the statement of defence and he submitted that there was no question of any other allocation except to those two borrowing notes. The defence had pleaded that the payments on the car were to be applied to the two borrowing notes; now they pleaded they were to be applied generally, which was completely inconsistent with their earlier defence. The defence stated that they had therefore repaid the borrowing notes herein with an overpayment.

PROPER COURSE

Mr. Clifford submitted that under the rules of pleadings one could not at a later stage plead a pleading which was inconsistent with an earlier one. If they so wished, the proper course was not by a rejoinder but by an amendment to the statement of defence, he submitted. Counsel said he was prepared to start the pleadings all over again, but this position was when the defence was filed they said they were allocating payments towards these particular notes; now they were trying to file a pleading which was inconsistent with their previous pleading.

Mr. Bernacchi said that Mr. Clifford appeared to object to the word "begin" in paragraph 2 of the defence. He was prepared to strike out that word and also delete paragraph 4 altogether, which was really a repetition of the counter-claim which he had abandoned. Counsel submitted that the rejoinder was an appropriate plea in the circumstances.

Mr. Bernacchi applied for the filing of the rejoinder coupling it with an amendment to the defence so as not to offend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. Clifford said that Mr. Bernacchi had not quite answered his point which was, how could he, in his rejoinder, give him a claim on a third borrowing note on which he had not claimed. He submitted that the striking out of the word "begin" did not go to the root of the matter at all.

JUDGE'S RULING

Mr Bernacchi suggested that he would leave the word "herein" in the statement and further add the words "and another."

His Lordship said that he could not at the present stage consider the question of a rejoinder.

Mr Clifford said that notice of filing the rejoinder was given to his instructing solicitor on Saturday. He himself was engaged all day yesterday and he had not had much time to consult with his client. He asked the Court to discourage filing of rejoinders a day or so before trial, asking for something which meant amendments from the very beginning.

His Lordship said he would give consideration to Mr. Clifford's suggestion.

Hearing was adjourned to March 10, 1952.

His Lordship gave leave for amendments to the statements of claim and defence to be filed within 14 days of each other.

Living Language

Why we say Mufti.

Among the Moham-medans a "mufti" is an official expounder of the Koran, whilst in the English language it means the plain clothes worn by one who, when on duty, wears uniform. This is because early in the 19th century British officers off-duty were represented on the stage as wearing flowered dressing-gowns which reminded the audience of the robes worn by oriental law-givers.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcels must close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16	By Air
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.	
India, China, France, French North & West Africa, 5 p.m., Air France.	
Philippines, N. Borneo, 5 p.m., C.P.A.	
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.	
Macao, 1 p.m., 5 p.m., as Tal	
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17	By Surface
Philippines, 5 p.m., as Tal	
U.S.A., Canada, 9 p.m., via P.A.L.	
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m., C.P.A.	
Formosa, 10 a.m., C.A.T.	
U.S.A., 3 p.m., as A.A.	
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.	
Japan, 5 p.m., as Nippon	
Siam, Burma, Noon, P.O.A.S.	
Formosa, Okinawa, Canada, 5 p.m., H.K.A. (N.W.A.L.)	
Macao, 8 a.m., 5 p.m., as Lee	
Hong/Tak Shing, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.	
Formosa, 2 p.m., as Peter Moersk.	
Malaya, Indonesia, 11 a.m., as Tijiwang.	
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18	By Air
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, 5 p.m., via C.P.A.	
India, China, 5 p.m., C.P.A.	
Macao, 8 a.m., 5 p.m., as Lee	
Hong/Tak Shing, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.	
Japan, 10 a.m., as Nippon	
Malaya, Burma, Noon, as Tel Lee.	
U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America, 1 p.m., as Anchorage Victory.	
Philippines, 2 p.m., as Pres. Arthur.	

Rocket Guns For Chinese Reds

A number of Russian-made rocket guns which arrived in Canton recently, are reported to have been installed in the various strategic posts in the Pearl River delta and the east Kwangtung coast, according to a Chinese Press report.

Several shipments of arms were also said to have arrived from north China ports early this month.

Guerillas Fire Factories

Nationalist guerillas in Shaokuan, set fire to two factories and a rice mill there, on the night of October 8, according to a vernacular Press report.

It is estimated that the loss amounted to about JMF\$100,000,000.

A number of suspects are reported to have been rounded up by the Police.

COOLIE GANGS IN STREET FIGHT

One person was injured this morning when two gangs of coolies fought a pitched battle in Connaught Road near Pottinger Street. The Emergency Unit was summoned and the coolies dispersed.

The injured man was sent to the Queen Mary Hospital.

The Police later arrested several persons alleged to be connected with the disturbance.

Heroin Divan Raided

For possessing 1,250 heroin pills, two pipes and keeping a heroin divan at 577 Canton Road, first floor, Ng Kau, 28, unemployed, was fined \$1,500 or nine months by Mr Oswald V. Cheung at Kowloon this morning.

Eight smokers were arrested. Seven were each fined \$100 and the remaining one, So Chiu, who had one previous conviction for a similar offence, was fined \$250.

The divan was raided early this morning.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Admitting of being mixed.
2. Peloponnesus, 3. 8.45 a.m.
3. Cockatoo is a bird of the parrot family. Cockatrice is a serpent.
4. A bond given by heirs securing repayment of money advanced.
5. When, not having any cargo, she carries some weighty substances for stability.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"The hot weather isn't bad enough—we've got to read a lot of postcards from people at cool resorts!"

Cantonese

The fifty-third in the series of lessons in Cantonese to be broadcast over Radio Hongkong by Mr S. K. Lee will be given this evening at 6.30.

For the guidance of listeners we publish below a summary of the lesson. Summaries for subsequent lessons will be published in the China Mail every Tuesday and Friday for the duration of this radio feature.

- Lesson 53
- An Exhibition (refer to page 286, "Cantonese Simplified"):
- Vocabulary:
1. (3)Wahk—To draw or paint.
 2. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—A picture.
 3. (3)Wahk—An occasion; time.
 4. (3)Woey—To meet. A meeting. An association. A society; party.
 5. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To hold a meeting.
 6. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 7. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 8. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 9. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 10. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 11. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 12. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
- General Expressions:
1. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 2. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 3. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 4. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 5. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 6. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 7. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
 8. (3)Wahk (or) Wah(2)—To draw a picture.
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